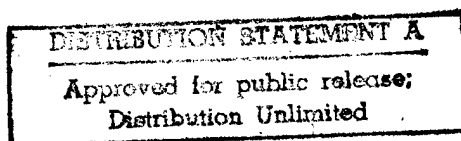


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JPRS 84590

24 October 1983



# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 465

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REMINISCENCES OF PRC 'MARTYR' YU XIAOHONG

HK280850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by Wang Xiaoyi [3769 4562 0001], Cheng Zhongmin [7115 0022 3046], Zhai Xiangdong [5049 0686 2639], Guo Jingren [6753 4544 0088], and Li Shuzhen [2621 2579 4394]: "A Loyal Heart Which Shines Brilliantly, a Heroic Soul Which Is Fondled by the Blue Sea--Reminiscences of Comrade Yu Xiaohong"]

[Text] In the first spring of the 1980's, on the surging waves of the South Pacific, the scarlet "1 August" army flag was fluttering against the scorching sea wind. A Chinese naval fleet was tracing its first course of navigation in the South Pacific. This combat formation escorting the maritime survey ships for the test of the long-range carrier rocket set out safely and returned victorious.

The complete success of the flight test of the PRC long-range carrier rocket, and the great victory of the maiden voyage of the young naval fleet of our country, inspired the hundreds of million people of our nation advancing along socialist modernization, and also shook the whole world. The fleet was teeming with the joy of victory, and people's hearts swelled with the big waves of the sea. At this solemn moment--22 May 1980, on the flagship of the maritime survey fleet, a gathering was held for the burial ceremony of the remains of Comrade Yu Xiaohong (formal director of a research institute under the Ministry of National Defense), who devoted himself to the cause of scientific research in national defense and made important contributions to the cause of science and technology of naval vessels. Amid a volley of rifle fire, comrades-in-arms of Comrade Xiaohong walked down the gangway with the remains wrapped in red silk, and with reverence, placed it in the ocean at 7 degrees 13 minutes, 33 seconds south latitude, and 172 degrees 18 minutes 31 seconds east longitude, at a depth of 5,400 meters. When Comrade Xiaohong's old comrades-in-arms learned about his resting forever in the boundless ocean, they all thought of his lifetime of glorious struggle, the merits he made in the construction of our navy, and his call on the comrades of the whole institute to have lofty ambitions and devote themselves to building a powerful navy and ocean fleet of our country. At an expanded meeting of the CPC

committee of the institute he solemnly said that when he passed away, he would like to have his remains taken to and spread in the Pacific on an ocean-going vessel developed by our country. Under the concern and support of the leadership at a higher level, the science and technological workers went all out and made his wish come true; and his remains were buried in the ocean according to his will.

Comrade Yu Xiaohong was born in a handicraft worker's family of Shandong Province in 1914. In his youth, he witnessed the great sufferings of the masses caused by imperialist aggression and the wars among warlords, and his idea of saving the nation and the people continuously grew. When the incident of "18 September" broke out, he was studying at a senior middle school in Jinan. Opposing the non-resistance policy against Japanese imperialism, he joined in the rank of petition in Nanjing. Later, he led in the "anti-examination" campaign, and was expelled from the school. During the "0 December" [as printed] movement, he was studying in Beijing. Influenced by the CPC underground party, he took an active part in the patriotic movement, and was absorbed as a member of the organization of the vanguard of the masses.

After the "7 July" incident of 1937, he arrived in Jinan with other students of Beijing and Tianjin who went into exile, having gone through all difficulties. When the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee mobilized a large number of young people to start a guerrilla war against Japan in the northwest of Shandong, he was appointed to work in Liaocheng. At that time Han Fuqu [7281 1788 3255] ordered Fan Zhuxian [5400 4591 0341], commissioner of the 6th administrative prefecture, Shandong, concurrently commander of the peace preservation corps under KMT rule to retreat south of the Huanghe River. Comrade Xiaohong and scores of other young people were against retreating without fighting, and armed themselves in guarding Liaocheng. With the help of the CPC and inspired by the enthusiasm of these young people in resistance against Japan, Fan Zhuxian rejected Han Fuqu's order, and published an open telegram to the nation that they "swore not to move to the south, having responsibility to defend their motherland." Comrade Xiaohong acted as captain of the guard under Fan Zhuxian. In spring 1938, he was sent to Shouzhang to mobilize the masses in unfolding the war of resistance against Japan and the National Salvation movement to set up political power, and to establish an armed force to resist against Japan. In July that year, he joined the CPC, and acted as director of the political department in the 21st detachment of Fan Zhuxian's troops, and engaged in the work of reforming the army. On 15 November, Liaocheng fell, Fan Zhuxian died a martyr to the country, and there was a change in the situation of the united front in the northwest of Shandong. In spring 1939, acting on the instruction of the CPC, Comrade Xiaohong came to Linqing to mobilize the masses in the name of the "work team of the Eighth Route Army," and organized armed forces. He established the Weihe detachment, and acted as deputy commander and commander in succession. In spring 1940, he was transferrred to the 1st Regiment, advance column, 129th Division of the Eighth Route Army, and acted as commander of the regiment. In October that year, he was appointed political commissar of the 22d Regiment, new 8th Brigade, 129th Division.



As a principal force of the new 8th Brigade, the 22d Regiment fought along the Beijing-Hankou railway line north and south of Handan, and the east and west of the Weine River between Linqing and Daming, dealing heavy blows at the Japanese and puppet armies on several occasions. In 1941, they once attacked the county seats of Guangping, Feixiang, Chengan, and Sahe. In 1942, the Japanese invaders carried out frequent "mopping-up" operations in our southern Hebei base area of resistance against Japan, and went on to muster a force of several thousand men to exercise an "iron-walled encirclement" on several occasions in an attempt to demolish our forces. In the "counter-mop-up" and "counter-encirclement" actions, Comrade Xiaohong led the troops in fighting heroically, resolutely, and resourcefully. On 24 January that year, over 2,000 enemy men, equipped with tanks and trucks, launched on "encirclement" at the new Eighth Brigade active in the area bordering Quzhou, Qiuxian, Guangping, and Guantao, and the brigade was at the center of the enemy's encirclement. Under the command of Comrade Xiaohong, the troops charged courageously at the enemy. There were several fierce battles in the villages of West Zhangmeng, Cuizhuang, Houcun, and Dongyang Gu, breaking up right after ring of the enemy encirclement when at last they succeeded in transferring to Ludonggu of Guangping County. The enemy made repeated attacks, and our commanders and fighters wrestled with the enemy in one courtyard after another. At such a critical moment, Comrade Xiaohong resourcefully directed the commanders and fighters to hold fast to the positions of two courtyards, awaiting for a chance to make a breakthrough. He mobilized them to unite and fight, calling on "communists to play the model role," encouraging them that "so long as they held fast to their positions till nightfall, they were sure to fight their way out." His resolute and aroused words filled everyone with great courage, and they repulsed the enemy attacks time and again. When night fell over the earth, Comrade Xiaohong issued the order to make a breakthrough, and finally penetrated the enemy encirclement in victory, only through desperate struggle. JINAN RIBAO and the RENSHAN BAO of the third district wrote articles on the victory. The armymen and people in south Hebei were all deeply moved by the staunch militancy of the heroic battle of Ludonggu.

Comrade Xiaohong learned from war after war, and continuously improved his talents through practice. Again, he led the 22d Regiment in opening up the area east of the Weihe River in 1943. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed director of the political department of the seventh district of southern Hebei. During the 8 years of the war of resistance against Japan, he fought along the two banks of the Weihe River, and rendered meritorious services to battles time and again. After the liberation war began, he was appointed director of the political department of the 6th Brigade, 2d column of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan field army, and the political commissar of the 28th and 29th Divisions, and 10th Army of the 2d Field Army in succession. Under the leadership of Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping, he fought in the battlefield of Hebei-Shandong-Henan, participated in the forced crossing of the Huanghe River, and the advance into the Dabie Mountain range, and in the contest for supremacy in central China. Then he took part in the Huaihai campaign; later crossed the Yangtze River marching south, and fought in the southwest battlefield and

joined forces in the Chengdu campaign. Later, he participated in a number of battles in exterminating bandits. Fighting north and south, Comrade Xiaohong made important contributions to the liberation cause of the Chinese nation.

After the founding of the PRC, he had answered Chairman Mao Zedong's call and marched on a new journey to build a powerful navy. In the early days after the founding of the PRC, he served as commissar of the construction and engineering departments. In 1956, he served as principal and concurrently commissar of the Second Naval Academy. In 1958, he served as director of the departments of scientific research; in 1961, as deputy principal and principal of a research institute under the Ministry of National Defense; in 1971, as principal of another research institute. Over a score of years, he had poured all his energy and wisdom into the cause of the building of navy, and contributed all his efforts to the modernization of the naval equipment.

Chairman Mao put forth: "It is necessary for us to build a powerful navy," "it is imperative to organize the ship-building industry in a big way, and build ships in large quantity." Bearing these words in mind, Comrade Xiaohong was appointed to strengthen the development of the cause of naval equipment in 1958. Full of enthusiasm, he visited over a dozen key universities and colleges and scientific research units, got a good grasp of the situation, and organized and established a research institute, absorbing a large number of university and college graduates and specialized personnel. He called the first nationwide conference on coordination in the scientific research of vessels, and organized the forces in this field in the whole nation to serve scientific research work in developing naval equipment. In 1960, when the Soviet Union withdrew its specialists and tore up the contracts, the socialist construction cause of our country, including the construction project of our naval technological equipment met with serious injuries. Under the guidance of the principle of the CPC Central Committee of working with a will to make the country strong and self-reliant, Comrade Xiaohong and his comrades-in-arms, Liu Huaqing and Dai Rensheng, acted in accordance with the instructions of the Military Affairs Commission under the CPC Central Committee, overcame all difficulties, and organized and established this research institute. Using foresight, they actively prepared to construct various large modern experimental equipment and means, and laid down a good foundation for the cause of scientific research in vessels in our country.

Back in the early 1960's, Comrade Xiaohong had a comparatively profound understanding of the important role of science and technology, culture and education. In 1963, at a work conference on science and technology, he explicitly expounded his view: "The modernization of science and technology is the key to the four modernizations. In order to realize the four modernizations, it is necessary to solve many problems concerning science and technology." He also said: "The degree of urgency in the need of the modernization of science and technology is just as it was in the need of a people's armed force during the great revolution." Concerning the import of foreign technology, he proposed that it was necessary to master and digest the technical materials on products transferred from abroad, to train and temper our own technological forces, and to

gradually form our own comparatively complete system of scientific research in shipbuilding. He also advocated that "Scientific research should march in the forefront, while the preparation in research should be advanced." He attached great attention to grasping problems of the orientation and policy concerning technology. On important items of scientific research and measures, he would always make investigation and study personally, while extensively listening to opinions of specialists and the masses. When he felt sure of something, he would determine to grasp it, and grasp it through to the end, until there were results. When one project which Chairman Mao had shown great concern for had to be given up because the Soviet Union had torn up the contract, he tried all he could to preserve the backbone forces of this project, and personally organized the preparatory research of some of the items, ensuring that this project could achieve success in a comparatively short period of time when it resumed construction. The success of the development of this important project raised to a new level the modernization of naval equipment.

At the early stage of building the institute, Comrade Xiaohong time and again publicized the important role of the intellectual. After the 1962 Guangzhou conference on science work, he actively implemented the spirit of the speeches made by Premier Zhou, Deputy Premier Chen Yi, and Marshal Nie and conducted the "removal of labels" for intellectuals. He concerned himself with and personally solved some problems concerning the personal interests of senior intellectuals. He united with new and old intellectuals, had close contacts with many scholars and intellectuals, and would listen to their opinions whenever there were important strategic decisions to make, and matters involving regulations to be set up; and brought into full play their specialities in work. At the same time, he attached great importance to incessant renovation of knowledge on the part of scientific research workers, and promoted the unfolding of academic activities in a big way. During the 10 years of turmoil, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" regarded knowledge and the intellectual as a "social [word indistinct]. In 1972, he wrote a letter to Deputy Chairman Yeh and Premier Zhou, reporting to them the unfortunate happenings of the intellectual. He held that a considerable number of science and technological personnel were sent down to the countryside for a long term; and the deliberate handling and transferring of thousands of technical personnel did not conform with the party's policy; they should be corrected.

For several decades, from a student to a commander galloping across the battlefield, from an ordinary intellectual to a professional in science and technology, Comrade Xiaohong was regarded as a man of knowledge in breadth and depth by his comrades. He was diligent in study, learning through the experiences of war and construction, regarding every job as a test and training, promptly summing up experiences and lessons, and absorbing what was helpful and new nourishment. He often said that without a good grasp of knowledge, it was impossible to lead, to direct, and to work. It is necessary to study hard, to make assiduous and intensive study, and to master the law that governs things so that one might be able to change from a layman to a professional. He was precisely practicing what he advocated. In his work, he was all along diligent, conscientious, and meticulous, and was scrupulous

about every detail. He looked at time as something precious, always bearing in mind his work, and regarded carelessness as criminal. He never took any rash action. He never put on the "air of an official," but often showed consideration and concern for the masses. He respected the cadres, workers, and science and technological personnel, and often sought help from specialists and young people.

During the 10 years of turmoil, he waged tit-for-tat struggle against the forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" with a clear-cut stand. After 1968, Wang Hongwen and Zhang Chunqiao forced the charge of backstage supporter of the incident of the "12 April bombardment of Zhang Chunqiao" on him, and he was under investigation and criticism for 5 or 6 years. Facing the frame-up by the "gang of four," he was indomitable, and persisted in the struggle. Out of unappeased anger, he suffered a heart attack, and on 8 June 1973, he died uncleared of the false charge. After the smashing of the "gang of four," his case was redressed and cleared under the concern of the CPC Central Committee, and he was conferred the title of martyr.

It is over a decade since Comrade Xiaohong left us. His spirit of being loyal to the party and the people will forever merit our learning and remembering, and inspire us to advance on the road of invigorating the Chinese nation.

CSO: 4005/31

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### RENMIN RIBAO EXPLAINS PRC CRIMINAL LAW

HK270756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 83 p 5

["Lecture on PRC Criminal Law (No 44)": "Crimes of Organizing and Utilizing Feudal Superstitious Beliefs, Secret Societies or Sects To Carry Out Counter-revolutionary Activities"]

[Text] According to Article 99 of the Criminal Law, crimes of organizing and utilizing feudal superstitions beliefs, secret societies or sects to carry out counterrevolutionary activities refer to acts of utilizing the form of feudal superstitious activities or using secret societies or sects as strongholds to carry out counterrevolutionary activities.

There are differences as well as links between feudal superstitious beliefs and secret societies or sects. Feudal superstitious beliefs are a manifestation of the ignorant and backward ideas left over from the past several thousand years. They believe in spirits, gods, and retribution and make people submit to the fate. Secret societies or sects are the organizations of feudal superstitious beliefs, which take feudal superstitious beliefs as their ideological basis and spiritual mainstay. Those organizing and utilizing secret societies or sects will certainly make simultaneous use of the form of feudal superstitious beliefs. However, those utilizing feudal superstitious beliefs do not necessarily emerge in the form of secret societies or sects.

In old China, secret societies or sects had a multitude of names and their internal conditions were complicated. Most of them served as the hired thugs of imperialists and the domestic reactionaries for a long time and consistently engaged in the criminal activities of opposing communism, betraying the country, and sabotaging revolution. Since liberation, on the instigation of domestic and foreign enemies, these feudal secret societies or sects have continuously engaged in various counterrevolutionary activities, such as undermining democratic reform, subverting political power at the grassroots level, manufacturing rumors, confusing and poisoning people's minds, and disturbing public order, thus seriously endangering the interests of the state and the people. Therefore, in the initial period after the founding of the PRC, the people's government proscribed them by formal decree and, in the movement to

suppress counterrevolutionaries, regarded the chieftains of reactionary secret societies or sects as the key targets of our attack, with the result that secret societies or sects were thoroughly smashed organizationally. In the past 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC, following the popularization of science and the gradual improvement in the cultural standards of the people, feudal superstitious beliefs have found less and less support among the people. During the decade of internal disorder, however, feudal superstitious activities gained ground to some extent and the organizations of secret societies or sects also emerged in some places.

Cases of organizing and utilizing feudal superstitious beliefs, secret societies or sects to carry out counterrevolutionary activities are relatively complicated because they involve a wide range and a great many people. In dealing with these cases, it is necessary to distinguish strictly between guilt and guiltlessness and between counterrevolutionary crimes and ordinary criminal offenses. The key lies in determining two questions: First, whether there is a counterrevolutionary aim; second, whether counterrevolutionary activities have been carried out. Specifically speaking, we should distinguish between the following points:

1. It is necessary to distinguish between counterrevolutionary activities and feudal superstitious activities carried out by some backward people. In a small number of places, feudal superstitious activities, such as burning the currency of the [word indistinct] world, seeking divine advice, sending off spirits, making pilgrimages to temples on famous mountains, and observing taboos for marriages and funeral arrangements, are still prevalent. This shows that the masses are culturally backward and lack scientific knowledge. In order to solve this problem, we should vigorously develop production, promote education, improve cultural knowledge, popularize science, conduct publicity on materialism, and step up political and ideological work. We should not solve it by simply relying on administrative order, still less on penalty.
2. It is necessary to distinguish between counterrevolutionary activities and normal religious activities. Feudal secret societies or sects were proscribed by the government long ago but religious beliefs and normal religious activities have always been protected by the constitution and law. It is stipulated in Article 36 of our constitution: "Citizens of the PRC enjoy freedom of religious belief" and "the state protects normal religious activities." Religious bodies are permitted to carry out religious activities within the scope prescribed by the law, such as reciting scriptures, saying prayers, going to church, and saying masses. They should not be interfered with at will, still less regarded as counterrevolutionary activities. However, Article 36 of the constitution also stipulates: "No one may make use of religion to engage in activities that disrupt public order, impair the health of citizens or interfere with the educational system of the state." Any violation of this stipulation should be dealt with according to the merit of each case.
3. It is necessary to distinguish between counterrevolutionary activities and the crimes of those who practice witchcraft for the purpose of spreading rumors or swindling people out of money. When practicing physiognomy and divination, inviting the visit of spirits, looking at flowers, performing

Taoist or Buddhist rites, or practicing geomancy, those who practice witchcraft also frequently fabricate rumors in order to swindle people out of money and property. If the case is serious in nature and if they violate the criminal law, they can be dealt with according to Article 165 of the criminal law concerning "those who practice witchcraft for the purpose of spreading rumors or swindling people out of money and property." However, these activities do not take counterrevolution as their aim and, therefore, do not suit the provision of Article 99 in the criminal law.

Moreover, it is also necessary to note that the basic spirit of Article 99 of the criminal law is to crack down on the chieftains who organize and utilize feudal superstitious beliefs, secret societies or sects to carry out counterrevolutionary activities and those key elements who have committed serious crimes. With respect to ordinary devotees of Buddha and members of secret societies or sects, particularly the members of secret societies or sects who have been made use of or hoodwinked, it is necessary to conduct education among them so that they can understand clearly the nature of the counterrevolutionaries, who utilize feudal superstitious beliefs, secret societies or sects to carry out counterrevolutionary activities, and conscientiously give up feudal superstitious beliefs. Therefore, we should deal with them according to the merit of each case.

It is stipulated in the criminal law that those organizing and utilizing feudal superstitious beliefs, secret societies or sects to carry out counterrevolutionary activities will be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 5 years. In less serious cases they will be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment, detention, surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for not more than 5 years. With the exception of those who are sentenced to deprivation of political rights alone, it is also necessary to add deprivation of political rights to those convicted. According to the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on strictly punishing criminals who seriously endanger public order, it is necessary to punish strictly those criminals who organize reactionary secret societies or sects and utilize feudal superstitious beliefs to carry out counterrevolutionary activities, and who seriously endanger public order, to sentence them to penalty over and above the highest penalty stipulated in the criminal law and even up to the death penalty.

CSO: 4005/31

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### RENMIN RIBAO RECALLS YE AT NANYUE TRAINING CLASS

HK270911 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by Lu Hui [6424 6540]: "Comrade Ye Jianying in the Nanyue Guerrilla Cadres Training Session"]

[Text] From the all-round outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japan to October 1938, the Japanese aggressors occupied one after another the [phrase indistinct] Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Qingtao, Nanjing, Guangzhou, and Wuhan. Half of the country fell into the hands of the enemy. Before the enemy had arrived, Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan was burned down by the KMT itself. At this moment, the KMT and Chiang Kai-shek had no alternative but to move their temporary headquarters to the Hengshan Mountains. People say that the Hengshan Mountain Range dwarfs the other four great mountain ranges in its beauty. Originating from the south with the Huiyang peak in Hengyang and extending to Yuelu peak in Changsha in the north, and with 72 peaks rising one higher than another in a circumference of some 800 li, it stands aloft in the center of Hunan. The terrain is strategically situated and difficult of access. The ancient Nanyue Town, which is located in the middle of the surrounding hills, is the center of the Hengshan Mountains. Green pines, cypress, and old trees stretch to the skies; mountain springs flow swiftly; and the temples present an imposing appearance. Since ancient times, it has always been a famous scenic spot for tourists. During the war years, it was also regarded as the natural defense of the southwest rear area.

On 25 November 1938, Chiang Kai-shek convened the first military conference in Nanyue to "review" the situation of the previous period and look forward to the situation of the next stage in the War of Resistance against Japan. Zhou Enlai and Ye Jianying were also invited to the conference.

After the "July 7 Incident," Chiang Kai-shek witnesses his several million troops collapsing at the first encounter and retreating in defeat again and again under the offensive launched by the Japanese aggressive troops, whereas the Eighth Route Army led by the communist party achieved remarkable successes in expanding its forces and in attacking the Japanese aggressors by means of guerrilla warfare. He, therefore, pointed out at the Nanyue conference: "In the second phase of the War of Resistance against Japan we must attach more importance to guerrilla warfare than to regular warfare." He decided to follow



the example of the communist party and conduct a training class for guerrilla cadres in Nanyue. He held that by conducting training classes for guerrilla cadres, on one hand, he could get a number of backbones trained for engaging in guerrilla warfare at the enemy rear and for dealing with the Japanese; and on the other, he could control the development of the guerrilla war at the enemy rear led by our party and deal with the communist party. However, he knew nothing about the strategy, tactics, and political work of the Eight Route Army and the communist party. What was to be done? He immediately sent a telegram to the CPC Central Committee which said: Please send some of your cadres to Nanyue to help us conduct training classes and teach guerrilla warfare. The CPC Central Committee held a discussion meeting and considered that taking part in conducting the training classes would have great political significance in uniting all forces to launch a war of resistance against the aggressors. Chairman Mao said: Go and explain our principles to them. At that time the CPC Central Committee decided to send some comrades with Comrade Ye Jianying in charge.

At the time, Ye Jianying, who was engaged with Comrade Zhou Enlai in the work of the national united front for resisting Japan in the area under KMT rule, came to Hengshan and Hengyang after passing through many places and established the Eighth Route Army office in Hengyang.

In December 1938, Comrade Ye Jianying took an opportunity after work to climb the highest peak of the Hengshan Mountains, the Zhurong peak, accompanied by his comrades-in-arms. The white clouds and series of mountains set off the Zhurong peak, which presented a misty and unattainable artistic conception. Comrade Jianying stood at the top of the peak. With the [word indistinct] of the wind in the pines, he viewed the scene and felt an upsurge of emotion. Taking stock of our beautiful land, how can we allow the Japanese aggressors to occupy our motherland! He immediately composed a poem "Ascent of Zhurong Peak," in which he wrote: When I look around I cannot find an end to my vision, the strong wind is blowing my clothes. When I hear the sound of waves I feel inspired, I pledge to repulse all the Japanese.

These sonorous and forceful verses of Comrade Jianying expressed his extreme contempt for the Japanese aggressors and his strong sense of national pride. They also voiced the aspirations of the great Chinese nation in resolutely defeating the Japanese aggressors.

Not long after the ascent of the Zhurong peak, Ye Jianying received the notice from the CPC Central Committee telling him to take part in conducting the training class for guerrilla cadres in Nanyue. He accepted the task with pleasure. He also held that while the war of resistance was at a stalemate, it would be necessary to further consolidate and expand the anti-Japanese national united front. As a matter of fact, taking part in conducting the training class for guerrilla cadres was a new creation of the CPC in training the military officers of the KMT troops after the anti-Japanese national united front took shape. The improvement of political quality and military level of

these military officers further affected and reformed these anti-Japanese ranks. To be sure, participating in this work was in itself a struggle. At the training class, our vigorous explanation of Chairman Mao's principles and guerrilla warfare was in fact a struggle waged against the compromise and capitulation practiced by the KMT.

When the Military Commission of the Nationalist Government formally appointed Tang Enbo as head of the training class and Ye Jianying as deputy head (not long afterward, Chiang Kai-shek concurrently took up the post of head of the training class, and Bai Chongxi and Chen Cheng were concurrently appointed as deputy heads, Tang Enbo as dean, and Ye Jianying as acting dean), Comrade Jianying immediately summoned Li Tao, Bian Zhangwu, Wu Xiru, Xue Zizheng, Li Chong, and other comrades who came along with him to the Eighth Route Army office in Hengyang and who were to take up the post of Eighth Route Army office in Hengyang and who were to take up the post of Eighth Route Army instructors in the Nanyue training class, to [phrase indistinct] They also put forward proposals on educational management, school life, and other problems of the training class, and conducted necessary education on the united front for the concerned personnel who were to participate in the work. Later on, Ye Jianying met and held talks with Tang Enbo on several occasions and they went together to Chongqing to meet Chiang Kai-shek. After Comrade Jianying returned to Hengyang, he fixed the number of people of our side who were to take part in the work of the training class, including instructors, working personnel, and armed guards, a total of some 30 people (known as the delegation of the CPC to the outside), who were to leave for Nanyue on 10 February 1939. On 25 February, the preparation work for the training class was ready, all the students arrived, and school opened.

The period of schooling for the training class was 3 months, of which the military course constituted 55 percent and the political course 45 percent. Military training was centered on guerrilla warfare and tactics and dynamite techniques, whereas political training focused on the mass movement and guerrilla political work. The 1,046 students of the first study class were divided into eight groups. The first, second, and third groups were composed of military officers sent by the various battlefields. The fourth was a group which belonged to a training regiment of the 31st group army of Tang Enbo, with some military officers sent by various battlefields. The fifth was composed of young students sent by the youth league of the political department and the Red Cross. The sixth was comprised of students and military officers sent by the Xian field headquarters and some military officers who came late from the eighth battlefield. The various groups were formed in a composite manner without making any distinction between the students' military ranks and standard. More than 180 students taken in by the seventh group were people of the advance work team dismissed by the party headquarters in Hengshan County. The eighth group was composed of some 130 students graduated from the engineering institute.

Among the students of the first training class, there were also military officers sent by the various battlefields and army units throughout the country. According to their educational qualifications, most of them were graduated from the Huangpu and Nanjing Military Academies, whereas some of them

were graduated from the advanced study class of the military institutes, the Baoding Military Academy, the Yunnan and northeast military schools, and other educational institutions of the local armies. According to their military ranks, most of them were major generals, and some of them were colonels, lieutenant colonels, and captains. Most of the people sent by the battlefields were military officers and only a very small number of them were political workers. There were also more than a hundred female students in the fifth, sixth, and seventh groups.

According to the reports made by Comrade Ye Jianying and others to the CPC Central Committee, Tang Enbo was rather progressive at that time and he had a correct understanding of, and attitude toward the united front and guerrilla warfare. For example, he publicly quoted Chairman Mao's words at the opening ceremony. At a plenary session, he strongly protested against the arrest of Li Huaqie, a representative of our party in Hengyang, and the fact that one of the comrades of the young journalist society was missing. He was able to accept most of our proposals and seldom made any revisions on the teaching plan drafted by us.

In order to unite and resist the aggressors, Ye Jianying, who was once president of the Academy of the Red Army and who participated in establishing the Huangpu Military Institute, adopted our party's traditional experience in running schools while educating and training military officers of the KMT troops, which manifested many strong points of the guerrilla cadre training class compared with other military institutes of the KMT at that time. For instance, democracy was widely practiced; the elicitation method was used in part of the teaching; the integration of "teaching," "studying," and "practice" was carried out, the teachers and staff identified themselves with the life of the students; the conscious observation of discipline was advocated; mass work and various groups drawing up emulation pledges were also proposed, and so forth.

With regard to the comrades sent by our party to work in the guerrilla cadre training class, Ye Jianying first consulted with Tang Enbo so as to make unified arrangements. Our working personnel taking part in the training class lived together in the first instructors' room. There were six points of attention laid down by our comrades, that is, we must have a firm stand, a hard-working style, a modest and amiable attitude, a modest style of study, have strict discipline, and lead a plain life. We also invited the instructors and staff of other sections to take part in our discussions. Tang Enbo time and again praised the style of work of the first instructors' room at several meetings. While getting in touch with the students at class and in individual talks, the students also told me about their deep impression of the instructors and staff.

Concerning teaching, the comrades sent by our party to the training class took charge of teaching guerrilla strategies and tactics and guerrilla political work courses. Comrade Jianying was responsible for the overall work. Nevertheless, he also undertook part of the teaching work. The rest of the instructors such as Li Tao, Wu Xiru, and Li Chong were in charge of teaching political work in guerrilla warfare, and Bian Zhangwu and Xue Zizheng were in

charge of teaching guerrilla tactics. In the political work course, our teaching was centered on our party's proposal for resisting Japan, Chairman Mao's ideas in his "protracted war," how to conduct mass work, and so on. The teaching materials were respectively drafted by the instructors, outlined and compiled into lectures, discussed by the collective, finalized by Comrade Jianying after making careful revisions, and then sent to the training class for mimeographing. Our instructors, except Li Tao and Bian Zhangwu who once taught at the Academy of the Red Army in Yanan and [word indistinct] teaching experience, Wu Xiru, Xue Zizheng, and Li Chong, took the post of instructors for the first time and did not have any teaching experience. Comrade Jianying took them in hand and instructed them how to teach. He said: Do not panic! Prepare your teaching materials well and be familiar with them and then draft an outline for your reference. Never try to memorize them in a mechanical way. The instructors must not always focus their attention on the teaching materials, but must face the students and conduct the class in a natural way. Our instructors prepared their lessons together every evening and practiced teaching the course they were to conduct the next day, which was personally examined by Comrade Jianying. Comrade Jianying took the lead in compiling the teaching materials and soliciting opinions from others. He often told us: "You are cadres of the communist party. You must do a good job in teaching and not practice the other way round." He also set strict demands for all the working personnel. He pointed out: We are party members and all of us are members of the communist party delegation. Every word and deed of ours represents the party, so we must not let the party down.

Although Comrade Ye Jianying was busy, he gave lessons to the students according to the timetable. In addition to guerrilla strategies and tactics, he also taught political courses. Many people attended his lectures. Sometimes there were more than two to three thousand people present. When the classroom was not big enough, he gave lectures in the open square. Not only the students, but also the high ranking military officers of the KMT troops nearby came to listen to his lectures.

Whenever he gave lectures, he wore his faded military uniform with a pair of old riding boots. He would keep his lecture notes on the table and with an amiable attitude stand in front of others and give the lecture in a vivid manner. He always conducted courses by integrating theory with practice and explaining the profound in simple terms. Whenever he reached an important point, he would use gestures to explain the point with emphasis. On one occasion, when he was talking about the relationship between the army and people, he said: The relationship between the army and people should be like that between the fish and water. While launching mass guerrilla wars, we must closely rely on the masses. While carrying out guerrilla wars at the enemy rear, we must not for a single moment divorce ourselves from the masses. Then he raised his right hand and shook his fist, an action which left a deep impression on us. Later on, when Tang Enbo was discussing the relationship between the army and people at a plenary session, he said: In the past (referring to the 10 years' civil war), why is it that we always failed while fighting with them (Tang pointed at Ye Jianying)? One of the important reason is that their (the Red Army) relationship with the masses is one such as that between the fish and water.

Prior to the graduation of the students of the first study class, all members of the guerrilla cadre training class carried out a large military exercise under the personal command of Ye Jianying. Thanks to ample preparations, the exercise was well-organized. The operation was so real that it seemed like an actual combat, which left a profound impression on all. During the exercise, the students of the seventh group served as the "assumed enemy." The leader of the group (a major general and deputy division commander of Tang Enbo's troops) repeatedly praised and endlessly admired the military exercise organized by acting dean Ye. In his "inspection report" on the guerrilla training class, Cheng Zhaoxiong, commissioner of the military training department of the KMT military commission also had to admit: "Student Yu Xiangyu's description of the on-the-spot exercise in the guerrilla tactics lesson is not mere paper talk. The actual situation of the training class can thus be imagined."

At the end of the first training class, a grand ceremony was held on 25 May 1939. At the end of the ceremony, with the feelings of regret at parting, many students took their notebooks and autograph albums and requested acting dean Ye Jianying to sign his name as a memento. He took the notebook of each student and signed his name accordingly with some meaningful inscriptions, such as "go to the enemy rear and repulse the invaders," "all trails are blazed by man," "engage in a great career instead of becoming a high official," and so on. These inscriptions illuminated the path of the students, gave them courage and power, and played an important role at the critical junctures of their life. Some of them left the KMT troops and joined the new 4th Army after graduation. Only after joining the revolution did they realize that "all trails are blazed by man" was an abbreviated quotation from Lu Xun. Cheng Nuzeng, member of the CPPCC of Hengyang City, commissioner of the united front department, and former commander and major general of the first detachment of the Hengyong column of central China's commissioner's office under the authority of Bai Chongxi, said: After I graduated from the guerrilla training class, the acting dean wrote an inscription for me: "engage in a great career instead of becoming a high official." I did not quite understand the implication of the inscription at that time and thought that only by becoming a high official would one have a great career. In 1949, I saw that the doom of the KMT had come. Only by turning my weapon around to strike against the KMT would I be able to upon a great career. [as printed] Hence, I resolutely made up my mind to lead the troops in revolt and turn ourselves over to the people.

In June 1939, in light of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Zhou Enlai was on his way to Yanan to report on his work, whereas the students of the first training class in Nanyue trained by Comrade Ye Jianying had already completed their courses. According to the situation and tasks, the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao decided to transfer Comrade Jianying to work in the south bureau. Comrade Jianying left Nanyue in early June and arrived at Chongqing via Guilin. After Ye left Nanyue, Comrade Li Tao took up the post of head of the work team and the CPC delegation and continued his work in the guerrilla cadre training class.

The determination and implementation of the anti-communist and anti-people principle pursued by the Fifth Plenary Session of the KMT marked the beginning of an important change in their policies. At that moment, Tang Enbo was also transferred

to the front to assume the post of general commander of the 31st Group Army. Most of the people followed Tang, which resulted in a great change in the situation of the second training class. The number of students dropped from some 1,000 to 460. The structure of students, originally selected from military officers of various battlefields and some young students, was also changed in the second training class, of which half was selected from servicemen and another half from personnel engaged in political work and party affairs. The courses were also readjusted, which indicated a rise in anti-communist activities. After the students of the second training class completed their courses on 20 September, the working personnel of our party took the holiday opportunity and went to the south bureau to report on their work and to request instructions from Comrade Ye Jianying: what was to be done at the next stage? Should they continue to take part in the work of the training class? Comrade Ye Jianying immediately asked the CPC Central Committee for instructions. In light of the estimation made by the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao, although the KMT created a series of anti-communist events, it would not go so far as to thoroughly break down the relations between the CPC and the KMT. The work team was instructed to return to Nanyue to run another training class. Due to wanton and indiscriminate bombing by the Japanese airplanes, the third training class could no longer be carried out in Nanyue and had to move to Linglin and then to Qiyang in Hunan. After the conclusion of the third training class, the members of our party participating in the work of the training class all returned to Chongqing in March 1940.

Although Comrade Ye Jianying and others took part in the work of the Nanyue guerrilla cadre training class for only a short period of time, they taught others by their own example and earnestly practiced what they advocated, which deeply affected the students and played an important role in consolidating and expanding the anti-Japanese united front. First of all, the ideas of the party and Chairman Mao on the strategies and tactics of guerrilla warfare and "protracted war" were propagated, which enabled the students to dispel the mystery from, and realize the great significance of guerrilla warfare and to learn from practice the method of fighting and the important role of guerrilla warfare. Consequently, those progressive students who came for the sake of resisting the Japanese aggressors found a bright road, drew closer to us, and made friends with us. There was also a handful of diehards who witnessed in practice the sincere attitude of the CPC toward the KMT and the boundless loyalty of the CPC toward the nation, and thus had to restrain themselves, under the supervision of the masses, in their anti-communist words and deeds. The students of the training classes returned to their troops and became the basis of our work.

While in Nanyue, the comrades sent by our party lived in the "orange-orchard." There were orange trees planted in a large area. However, they did not pick any oranges from the trees. They even returned the oranges that fell from the trees back to the owner. There were a lot of fish in a pond nearby, but our comrades did not catch or eat any of the fish from the pond. Among them, there were some female comrades who wore the same as male comrades and never sought personal privileges. All this left a profound impression among the local people. They said: the CPC is not like the KMT. The communist party is fine.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### RENMIN RIBAO ON DEMOCRACY, LEGAL SYSTEM

HK300541 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 83 p 4

[Article by Qiao Wei [0829 0251]: "Correctly Understand the Dialectical Relationship Between Democracy and the Legal System--Understanding After Studying the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party and state have been adopting a series of effective measures to broaden democracy within the party as well as people's democracy. As a consequence, the socialist democracy and the legal system of our state have gotten onto the track of healthy development. During the course of the development, an erroneous ideological trend has emerged in our society, that is, some people only wanted democracy but not the legal system or they even publicized that socialist democracy was not as good as capitalist democracy and demanded that we import the capitalist democratic system in the same manner as importing advanced technology from the Western countries. Since they acted under the pretense of demanding to develop democracy, some people were easily misled, particularly those young people who have no social experience. In order to eliminate the ideological confusion among the people, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made an important speech "Uphold the Four Basic Principles" in March 1979. In the speech, he clearly pointed out: "What democracy do the present Chinese people need? The democracy that is needed by the present Chinese people can only be socialist democracy or called people's democracy rather than the individualist democracy of the bourgeoisie." This speech as well as other speeches made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, expounded and safeguarded the basic principles of socialist democracy. At the same time, they were in accordance with the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, were integrated with the conditions of our country, and proved and decided that the dialectical relationship in which the legal system should guarantee democracy and democratic freedom must be realized according to law. The speeches played an important role in solving the confused understanding and erroneous ideology among the masses, particularly the youths, at that time.

The history of feudal autocracy in our state lasted thousands of years. Though we have abolished feudalistic land ownership and have eliminated the landlord class through our democratic revolution in the past, we did not thoroughly criticize the feudalist ideology. Therefore, this surviving feudalist ideology would revive whenever there was an opportunity. This ideology penetrated

into the minds of some people, eroded the organism of our state, and brought about the malpractices which hindered the advantages of the socialist system from being brought into full play. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Judging from the leadership and the cadre system of the party and the state, the major malpractices are the phenomenon of bureaucracy, the phenomenon of overcentralizing the decisionmaking power, the phenomenon of the patriarchal system, the phenomenon of lifelong leading posts of cadres as well as other forms of the mentality of privilege." It was just because these malpractices were not curbed over a long period of time that socialist democracy still had not been completely achieved in many aspects. The communique of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee said: "Because over a long period of time in the past we did not conscientiously implement democratic centralism, stressed centralism but neglected democracy, and had a too limited democracy..." But the socialist cause is the common cause of thousands upon thousands of people, and socialism cannot be achieved without the active participation of the broad masses. Lenin said: "Victorious socialism cannot consolidate its victory without implementing full democracy." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 23, p 70) In other words, if we do not put an end to the situation of "implementing a too limited democracy," our magnificent blueprints of constructing the four modernizations will face the danger that nothing will come of them. Therefore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "There will not be any socialism without democracy and, hence, there will be no socialist modernizations." This Marxist-Leninist thesis brought to light the gigantic effect and significance of democracy in the new period. Democratization and modernization are mutually promoting and are inseparable. If we neglect either of them, we will inevitably commit the same historical mistakes again.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out: "In order to guarantee people's democracy, we must strengthen our legal system. We must systematize and legalize democracy and ensure that this kind of system and legal set up will not change because of any change in the leadership or any change in the view or the attention of the leadership." This is the correct summing up of our historical experience. History tells us that though people have their democratic rights, their rights have no guarantee if they are not made into law and regulations and if these laws and regulations are not entrusted with stability, continuity, and maximum authority. Democracy will become more than just a pleasant word to hear and will become a kind of right that is guaranteed in a practical manner and that can be carried out by the people only after we have institutionalized and legalized democracy and make democracy a kind of legal system the implementation of which is guaranteed by the compulsory means of the state, that is, whoever infringes upon the democratic rights of the people will be punished by the state law, without exception.

At the same time, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also clearly pointed out: "Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are inseparable. Democracy without either the socialist legal system or the leadership of the party or law and order is absolutely not socialist democracy. On the contrary, this kind of democracy will only [word indistinct] our country to fall into anarchy once again. It will make it more difficult for our country to implement democracy,



make it more difficult to develop our national economy, and make it more difficult for us to improve people's livelihood." This indicates that not only does democracy have to be guaranteed by law, but democratic freedom also has to be implemented according to law. In other words, whoever wants to enjoy democratic freedom must observe law and discipline. In our socialist country, freedom and discipline and rights and duties are united and inseparable. It is absolutely not allowed that there exist a special citizenship which only wants democratic freedom but not law and discipline, or only wants to enjoy rights but not to perform its duties. This is actually common knowledge. But some people do not take this attitude. They feel happy whenever they hear that democratic freedom is going to be broadened. They regard it as incomprehensible whenever they hear that democratic freedom still must be kept within the bounds of law and discipline. They even say that the action cancels democratic freedom or that socialist democracy is not as good as capitalist democracy, and so on. They do not understand exactly what democracy is and exactly what bourgeois democracy looks like.

Marxism tells us that democracy is a kind of political system, that is, the ruling class organizes the regime and administers the state according to the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority in order to achieve their class rule. There is only specific class democracy in the world, not super-class democracy. Proceeding from the development of history, bourgeois democracy is the democracy that is enjoyed by the minority, but it is still a great advance in human history when compared with the feudalist autocracy system. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We cannot gainsay bourgeois democracy and say that their constitutions have no status in history." ("Collected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 125) However, when we affirm the historical progressive role of bourgeois democracy, "we must not forget at any time the bourgeois nature as well as the historical limitations of this kind of 'democracy'... nor forget that the monarchy system as well as the republic system, which is the most democratic, in a state is merely a machine to suppress a class by another class." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 28, p 350) Some people hold that in Western countries, it seems that people can do what they want to do without any restraint. This attitude is wrong. Facts tell us that even in the most democratic bourgeois republic country, there has not been any democratic freedom without restraint. Let us temporarily put aside the economic limitations and judge from the legal view; the limitations are too numerous to mention. Take demonstration as an example. Many capitalist countries have formulated detailed and specific law on demonstration. According to the stipulations on demonstration of some countries, the organizer must report in advance any assembly, parade, or demonstration, which is allowed to be held only after the police authority gives its approval. But if the police authority holds that this type of activity may harm the basic interests of the bourgeoisie, it can cancel the activity. According to law, the leader of an illegal assembly, parade, or demonstration will have to be punished or fined.

As early as the early stage of bourgeois revolution, Montesquieu, a noted French bourgeois enlightened thinker, said: "Political freedom does not mean that a person can do what he wants to do.... Freedom is the right to do everything

which is permitted by law. If a citizen has done something which is prohibited by law, he has no freedom anymore. This is because other persons also have the same rights." We should point out that the view of Montesquieu is much more clever than that of some of our people who only want democracy but not the legal system. This is because he grasped the true essence of the relationship between freedom and the legal system. Of course, the legal system of the bourgeoisie is the collective manifestation of the will of the bourgeoisie. The reason they stressed that democratic freedom should be subordinate to law is simply because they wanted to protect the overall interests of the bourgeoisie. Our country is socialist, which exercises people's democratic dictatorship. Thus, the law reflects the will and interests of the working class and of the whole people. Therefore, democracy and the legal system and freedom and discipline in our country should be even more united rather than conflicting with each other. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We must resolutely oppose and rectify every phenomenon of indiscipline, anarchy, and violation of the legal system or we are in no way to construct socialism or attain modernizations. Rational discipline and socialist democracy are not only not in conflict with each other, but also guarantee each other." This is actually what the fact is. If the socialist legal system is violated, the phenomena of indiscipline and anarchy will spread widely, the people's personal security will be threatened, and the working order, production order as well as the social order cannot be maintained. Hence, what is the use of discussing the four modernizations or democracy? In order to safeguard the stable and united political situation which was created through our bloody sacrifice and arduous struggles, we have to stress the unity of democracy and the legal system as well as the unity of democracy and the legal system as well as the unity of freedom and discipline, particularly at present. When every one of us is exercising our right of democratic freedom, we must spontaneously observe the constitution and law as well as discipline and order. For example, if you want to enjoy your right of personal freedom, you must respect the personal freedom of others; if you want to enjoy your right of speech, you must perform the duty of not slandering others nor rumormongering; if you want to enjoy the freedom of parade, you must perform the duty of maintaining public security and traffic order; and so on. The unity of rights and duties is actually the unity of democracy and legal system. This kind of unity mirrors the basic characteristics of socialist democracy as well as the basic interests of the masses these characteristics represent.

CSO: 4005/31

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### STUDYING DENG ON SELECTING GOOD SUCCESSORS

HK030901 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Li Lian [2621 0500 1344], secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee: "Doing a Good Job in Selecting Successors Is a Matter of Utmost Importance Related to Our Organizational Line--Some Understanding Gained Through Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] The nucleus of our organizational line is the problem related to cadres, particularly, the problem related to the selection of successors. This is an important guiding idea that permeates the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." At present, we are recruiting, in accordance with the requirements of making our cadre ranks revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally competent and with the CPC Central Committee's instruction concerning structural reform, a large number of fine young and middle-aged cadres into the leading groups at all levels. The fact that these leading groups are filled with excellent people of talents shows that our cause is flourishing and does not lack successors to carry it on. Through the practice in the past period of time and through linking with this practice our study of the series of important expositions on this problem in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we have been deeply impressed by how circumspect and farsighted Comrade Deng Xiaoping is and how great a role he has played in making the policy decisions and in giving guidance on this problem which is vital for the future of our party and state. This has not only doubled our affection for him, but also strengthened our confidence and resolve to do this work well.

Our ideological, political, and organizational lines are closely linked with one another. The ideological line is the basis for formulating our political line. If we fail to satisfactorily solve problems related to our ideological line, it will be impossible for us to formulate a correct political line or to carry it out when a correct political line has been formulated. When there are both a correct ideological line and a correct political line, but we have failed to solve the problems related to our organizational line, there will be no reliable guarantee for the implementation of these lines, the long-term good rule and stability of our state, or the realization of the four modernizations. That was why as soon as the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee had formulated the party's ideological and political lines for the

new period, Comrade Deng Xiaoping promptly put forth the problem of organizational line. He said, "Once a political line has been formulated, we need people to actually implement it. The results of the implementation depend on the question of what kind of people are assigned to implement it. For example, the results differ when it is implemented by those who advocate this line, by those who do not advocate it or by those who adopt a middle-of-the-road attitude. This has raised a question of whom should be chosen to be our successors." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 176) It is an issue of key importance that we put forth at the vital internal when our country is entering a new period. The situation then was that through the implementation of the policies and the rehabilitation of wrong, false, and misjudged cases, a large number of old cadres who had suffered deeply from the decade of turmoil returned one by one to their original working posts or were assigned to posts similar to those they originally held. They were all happy and worked hard and wholeheartedly in order to make up the time that was lost because of the delay caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." This was undoubtedly commendable. However, people gave little consideration to the question of how the leading groups at various levels should adapt themselves to the demands of the modernization program and lacked understanding of the importance and urgency of selecting successors. The idea of "natural succession" still existed in the minds of some people who had no clear idea what kind of successors we had to select. If we overlook the cadre problems that arose in the objective process of the great turn in our history and if we fail to promptly and correctly resolve them, it will be difficult to carry out the party's political line, let alone continuing to carry it out for a long time. The profound lessons that we had drawn from the practice of the world communist movement and from our party's practice in solving the problem related to successors obliged us to put forth and understand this issue in this way. It was precisely under this situation that Comrade Deng Xiaoping used his deep insight and great foresight of the whole situation and promptly reminded our party that "the problem facing us is that we lack numbers of cadres who are in their prime of life and who have professional knowledge. Without such cadres it is impossible to achieve the four modernizations. We, old comrades, must soberly see that selecting successors is a matter that cannot be delayed. Otherwise, the pursuing of the four modernizations will become empty talk." (Ibid, p 193) "We must realize that the conscientious and satisfactory selection of successors is a strategic issue, a major issue that has a bearing on the long-term interests of our party and state. If we fail to satisfactorily solve this problem in the coming 3 or 4 years, I do not know what will happen 10 years later. We must be concerned about our country, our people and our party!" (Ibid, pp 194-195) These words were said with profound feeling and great sincerity. They sharply pointed out the vital importance of the organizational line. Thus, like echoing thunderbolts, these words have sounded the alarm for us, quickly wakened those comrades who only saw the present and thought nothing about the future, and heightened people's sense of urgency and responsibility in satisfactorily selecting successors. Our experiences have proved that only a party that is not only good at formulating a correct political line but is also good at formulating an organizational line to ensure the implementation of the political line and effectively carrying it out, can be called a mature Marxist party. Our party is precisely such a party.

In order to enable our organizational line to ensure the implementation of the political line, we must formulate our cadre policies and define the criteria for the qualification of cadres in accordance with the political tasks of the party in different historical periods. During the period of the democratic revolution, the party's key task was to overthrow the three great mountains and establish a state power of people's dictatorship, and the major form of struggle was to counter the armed force of the counterrevolutionaries with the armed force of the revolutionaries. This required that our party members know how to fight war and our cadres know how to command troops. As a result, during the prolonged practice of the struggle, we trained a large number of excellent people of talents to run the party, the army, and the country. Even now these people are still the backbone force on all fronts. Now, the party's key task is to lead the people throughout the country to realize the four modernizations. This is a battle to transform nature and a great pioneering undertaking in mastering science and technology. Like fighting in a battlefield, it is a very arduous task. Therefore, our leading cadres are required to have attained a certain level of education and knowledge, to be able to master and use modern natural science, social science, and knowledge of scientific management and be familiar with and expert in their own professions, and to become masters in their own trades. However, owing to some historical reasons and the influence of the "leftist" ideology, for a long time a tendency of assigning cadres according to seniority, and looking down upon knowledge and intellectuals has existed in our minds, most of our leading groups at various levels are overstaffed with cadres who are too old and somewhat poorly educated, and there is a great shortage of cadres who are professionally competent. This is in sharp conflict with the demand of the four modernizations and constitutes a tremendously great difficulty that blocks our continuous progress. In order to counter this situation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping placed particular emphasis on respecting knowledge and people of talents and pointed out that our intellectuals are a part of the working class and that fine young and middle-aged cadres were mainly to be selected from intellectuals. He said, "In selecting cadres in the future, we must pay special attention to their professional knowledge." (Ibid, p 228) He has also repeatedly explained that "there are people of talents among us and the key lies in emancipating our minds and breaking away from old conventions." (Ibid, p 178) "I hope that the party committees and organization departments at all levels will shift their attitude greatly on this problem, resolutely emancipate their minds, remove obstacle after obstacle and break away from old conventions ... vigorously train, discover, and break rules to employ fine people of talents and resolutely fight against the malpractice of persecuting and oppressing people of talents." (Ibid, p 286) Comrade Deng Xiaoping's above-mentioned sincere and earnest instructions have not only clearly pointed out for us the direction for, and the key to selecting successors, but have also broadened the field of our thinking and vision and enabled us to be free from the boundary of the small sphere of vision and understanding that restricted our selection of cadres in the past. As a result, we have extended our sphere of selection to the broad ranks of cadres and have selected our successors not only from our party and government organizations, but also from higher education institutes, scientific research units, industrial and mining enterprises and all other circles. As soon as the ideological problems of the leading groups are solved, we find that

instead of a shortage of people of talents, there are plenty of them. When we recently reorganized the leading groups of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and government, we selected six intellectuals about 50 years old from higher education institutes, scientific research units, and basic-level enterprises. Some of them are associate professors, others are associate researchers, and still others are senior engineers. Since they were admitted into our leading groups, the age, educational, and professional mix of our leading groups has undergone an initial change and this has brought vitality to the new leading groups. This was something unimaginable before our minds were emancipated. It is a heartening breakthrough in selecting successors and making our leading groups revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally competent.

It is a new problem worth researching as to how we should give full play to intellectuals' strong points and enable them to really shoulder the tremendous tasks of leading the four modernizations after they are admitted into party and government leading groups. Comrade Deng Xiaoping says, "We must reorganize our leading groups in accordance with the requirements of their professions, give full play to the role of talented professionals, and lead the broad masses of people to study and work in accordance with the requirements of their professions." (Ibid, p 226) At present, it is necessary to improve our understanding and unify our thoughts on the following three problems:

1. The problem related to organizational and managerial ability. In selecting intellectuals into our leading groups, we should pay attention to the question of whether or not they have organizational and managerial ability or whether or not they show promise in acquiring this ability. We should also pay attention to discovering all-round talented people among talented professionals, develop their strong points, overcome their weak points and manage to employ people according to their talents and give full play to their talents. However, we must first be clear what organizational and managerial ability is needed in the four modernizations today. The key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. Since our party's focus of work was shifted, a large amount of work for our party is to study and deal with the new situation and problems that has emerged in the process of our four modernizations, particularly, the problems in the areas of science and technology. On the other hand, many of the leading and managerial methods that we are accustomed to and familiar with are of the backward level of the 1960's, 1950's, or even the years of the war. In observing and handling problems, we often cannot free ourselves from the fetters of our old viewpoints and conventions. This is particularly the case with scientific and technological problems which we have few methods to solve. This falls far short of the demand of the modernization program. On the contrary, our intellectuals, especially young ones, have very strong points in this area. They have professional knowledge, are relatively more able to use the new achievements and ideas of modern science and technology to observe and analyze problems, and have more liberal minds, a wider scope of knowledge and relatively more creative idea. In particular, they have more ideas and methods for handling the scientific and technological problems in our modernization. This is precisely what many of our former leading cadres lack. This organizational and managerial ability is precisely the demand of the four modernizations.

2. The problem related to practical experiences. There are some people who think that the majority of intellectuals are engaged in educational and scientific research work and lack practical experience. This is a kind of lop-sided view. The content of practice is very rich and extensive. All activities in reforming society and transforming nature are practical activities which naturally also include teaching activities and scientific experiments. No matter what kind of work people are engaged in, they will all accumulate a certain amount of experience through their own practice. It is not a view conforming to reality to regard only those cadres who have held party and government leading posts as having experience and those cadres who have received systematic professional training and who have worked for a long time in higher education institutes as being unable to acquire experience. Of course, when the intellectuals have just entered leading groups, they still lack certain experience in carrying out administration, management, and mass work. It takes time for them to learn to become familiar with and adapt themselves to their new jobs. However, we should not compare our strong points with their weak points. We must acknowledge our own experiences, and also respect other people's experiences. We should consciously form the best combination of talented people who possess various experiences in accordance with the demands of the modernization program, and enable all those in the same leading group to give play to their strong points, to learn from one another, and to offset one another's weak points with strong points.

3. How should we understand the role of intellectuals in our leading groups? Admitting intellectuals into our leading groups is not aimed at giving a show. Nor is it a scheme that we are forced to use in order to meet the requirements of the upper levels for the targets of a proportion of the intellectuals in our leading groups. It entirely proceeds from meeting the needs for developing the great cause of the four modernizations and from the fundamental interests, of our state and nation. Admitting them into our leading groups will not only open up a new sphere of the leading intellectual structure of our leading groups, but will also bring in new thinking and work methods. Its significance lies in the fact that it enables employing modern scientific knowledge and the scientific methods of modern mass production to transform the methods of thinking and leadership methods of small production and handicraft industries to which we have been accustomed for a long time. It will fundamentally influence and bring along all members of the leading groups to adapt themselves to their new work and study in accordance with the demands of the modernization program. This requires those cadres who have not received higher education and lack professional knowledge, and who have worked in the leading posts for a long time, to learn modestly from the intellectuals and bravely get rid of the old to make way for the new in their minds. It does not mean that we should ask the intellectuals to adapt themselves entirely to some of our outdated thinking and work methods. If we fail in this, we shall not achieve the original aim in admitting intellectuals into our leading groups. This will inevitably lead us back to our old path and obviously runs counter to the demands for making our cadres ranks revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally competent.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping says: "Our ranks of cadres must, after all, become relatively younger, better educated, and professionally more competent. Even by now, some cadres still do not sufficiently understand the great significance in this problem. For this, there are historical and practical causes. It is necessary to patiently and carefully carry out all-round and correct work of propaganda and explanation." (Ibid, p 320) In the past, owing to the influence of the "leftist" thought, we had many quite erroneous ideas on, and prejudices against intellectuals; particularly, we became heavyhearted and full of worries when we came to the question of selecting intellectuals as our successors or for our leading groups. The guiding principle established by the CPC Central Committee on making our cadre ranks and leading groups revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally competent is in its proper sense, a negation of the long-term erroneous thought, particularly the "leftist" thought, that has long prevailed in our work related to developing our cadre ranks. Now, there has been some change in this situation, but it is only a beginning. If we fail to do our work satisfactorily, we may encounter setbacks. This tells us that after the correct guiding ideology and line has put right the erroneous guiding ideology and ideological line, the influences of the latter will continue to exist for a certain period of time and will not disappear by themselves. Whenever some new contradictions or a couple of undesirable phenomena occur, a few cadres who are originally not firm enough will begin to waver. Only by persisting in employing the stand, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to understand the new conditions and to study new problems, by continuously deepening our cadres' understanding of the correctness of the guiding principle on making our cadre ranks revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally competent, by thoroughly eliminating the influence of the fetters of the "leftist" thought and various kinds of old and backward ideas, by overcoming the erroneous ideological tendencies of looking down on cultural and professional knowledge, the tendencies of neglecting selecting virtuous and competent people from intellectuals and appointing them to the important posts and the tendencies of lacking the courage to break rules and regulations in selecting from fine young cadres people of talent who have shown great promise, and by continuously perfecting our work through bold practice, can we open up a new prospect in cultivating and selecting our successors.

The key to solving the problem of whether or not we can satisfactorily select our successors lies in us, veteran comrades in leading posts, who have been engaged in the revolutionary work for many years. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly pointed out: "The veteran comrades must regard the selecting and training of middle-aged and young comrades as a solemn duty of first priority." (Ibid, pp 319-320) "At present, whether or not any of our veteran comrades and senior cadres meets the criteria for our party members and cadres is determined by whether or not he can conscientiously and satisfactorily select qualified successors." (Ibid, pp 193-194) We, veteran comrades who still remain at present in the leading groups on the first front, must be fully aware of the great responsibility on us in fulfilling this strategic task. On the one hand, we should adhere to the cadre line of appointing people on their merits and "go deep among the masses of people to select talented personnel." (Ibid, pp 285-286) Veteran cadres should look for, cultivate and recommend qualified successors for the party and the state, and be always ready to give away our posts to outstanding young cadres. On the other hand, we should set



examples for other members in our leading groups in implementing democratic centralism in leading groups and conscientiously do a good job of passing on experiences and giving help and training to new cadres. We should pass on experience to younger comrades through giving verbal instructions and personally setting example. Any good ideas, work style, and traditions which are favorable for the current reforms and four modernizations must be passed on to them and we must make them carry forward these ideas, work styles, and traditions. We should never pass on to younger comrades the old practices which have become inappropriate in our times, still less should we pass on "leftist" practice as "fine tradition." We must give a free hand to young comrades to allow them to shoulder heavy loads, in order to make them become experienced, acquire the ability to brave the storm, and grow up rapidly. When these young comrades have made some achievements in their work, we should promptly encourage them and help them to sum up their experiences in order to make further progress. When they meet any difficulty in their work, we should take the initiative in finding ways to overcome the difficulties and remove their worries. As long as we observe the principle of cooperation between the old and young cadres and the succession of young cadres to elder ones, a principle put forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and as long as we take the proletariat revolutionaries of the old generation as our models and select for the interests of the public those who are virtuous and competent to leading posts, we will certainly be able to bring up increasingly better generations of talented people and ensure that there are successors to our cause who will pass on this cause generation after generation.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HONGQI URGES SERIOUS STUDY OF DENG'S WORKS

HK051248 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 18, 16 Sep 83 p 16

["Excerpts" of an article by Shi Yan [4258 6056] originally carried in Jiangsu's QUNZHONG No 16, 1983: "We Must Seriously and Carefully Study Original Works"]

[Text] In studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," some of our comrades always feel that many of the works have been printed in newspapers and documents before. In addition, many things are what they have experienced and are already known to them. All they need do is to skim through the works. There is no need for them to again seriously read the full texts. Such a study attitude of making half efforts and seeking no understanding of the real meaning of things is not to be recommended. Personal experiences are what provide a favorable condition for the proper study of the Selected Works. We should make the most of such a favorable condition. We must link reality with better study and research efforts and a deeper understanding of the spiritual essence of the Selected Works, and seek results in study. Only this is the correct attitude. If we just rest satisfied with what we have heard about documents being relayed and with our personal experiences and refrain from devoting further efforts to studying the full texts, then it is wrong. Personal experiences remain only something perceptual. Those students of dialectical materialism tell us: What is perceived is not always understood. Only what is understood can be more deeply perceived by us. If we want to really benefit from experiences and lessons in socialist revolution and construction, it is far from adequate for us to just stay content with a cursory understanding of conditions. Why is it that some comrades are, in the one hand, studying the Selected Works and, on the other, doing something that runs counter to the spirit of the Selected Works? Why is it that some comrades always fail to be reconciled to certain viewpoints in the Selected Works and to arrive at an understanding? One of the important reasons is that they have failed to read the full texts systematically and seriously and are incapable of completely and accurately understanding the spiritual essence of the Selected Works. This is to say that they have not really understood these questions theoretically. Only by seriously reading and carefully studying the full texts can we have a deeper understanding of questions which seem to have been known before and which are actually still not clearly understood, have a real grasp of things, draw perfect and accurate scientific conclusions, and have a better guide to our thinking and actions.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### LAW ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

HK290300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 83 p 5

["Lecture on PRC Criminal Law (No 45)": "Offenses of Counterrevolutionary Propaganda and Incitation"]

[Text] According to Article 102 of the criminal law, to commit, for the purpose of a counterrevolution, any one of the following acts is an offense of counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation.

- 1) To incite the masses to resist or impede the implementation of the laws and decrees of the state; and
- 2) To use posters, leaflets, or other means to propagate the overthrow of, or to incite people to overthrow, the socialist system and the state regime of the people's democratic dictatorship. This offense has two characteristics: First, it is necessarily committed for the purpose of a counterrevolution. That means, the purpose of the propaganda and incitation conducted by the offender is to attempt vainly to overthrow the socialist system and the state regime of the people's democratic dictatorship by confusing and inciting the masses. Second, there must be an act of propaganda or incitation.

There are many forms of counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation. In addition to counterrevolutionary posters and leaflets, which are cited in the criminal law in explicit terms, there are many other means. For example, making counterrevolutionary speeches, creating and spreading counterrevolutionary rumors, sending anonymous counterrevolutionary letters, publishing underground counterrevolutionary publications, and so on. Because there are too many ways of conducting counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation, the criminal law does not cite them all. However, the criminal law has well-defined provisions concerning the content of the propaganda and incitation considered to be counterrevolutionary. These provisions are the basis and criterion for judging the offense of counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation.

Of course, subjectively speaking, the counterrevolutionaries who conduct counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation hope that the people whom they incite will rise and overthrow the socialist system and the state regime of the

people's democratic dictatorship. However, objectively speaking, because the people's democratic dictatorship and socialist system are increasingly consolidated and developed and because the people's political consciousness has been generally enhanced, under normal circumstances, the evil purposes of the counterrevolutionaries cannot be realized. Whether or not the people whom the counterrevolutionaries incite have carried out counterrevolutionary activities, we are not in the least affected in judging the offender and the offense of counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation. Whoever has carried out, with whatever consequences, the activities prohibited by Article 102 of the criminal law has committed the offense of counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation.

Some criminal activities are carried out through propaganda and incitation, though not through counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation. For example, some people assemble people to "smash, beat, and loot," some vilify people by inventing stories, some use "big character posters" and "small character posters" to insult others in public, some incite people to disrupt order in public places and traffic order, some black magicians and witches use superstitions to spread rumors and to defraud people of their money, some instigate people to commit crimes, and so on. Because such people do not commit crime for the purpose of a counterrevolution, we cannot accuse them of the offense of counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation and punish them for it. If their activities constitute offenses, they should be punished according to the relevant provisions of the criminal law.

In addition, we must strictly distinguish counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation from some erroneous views of the people and some inappropriate words they say. The constitution grants Chinese citizens the freedom of speech and freedom of the press. However, it resolutely permits no one to use this freedom of speech to carry out sabotage and counterrevolutionary activities. To protect people's freedom of speech by prohibiting counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation is an important condition for building socialist democracy. The problem of some people's holding erroneous views and saying inappropriate things should be solved through criticism, education, and correct guidance. We cannot confuse their mistakes with counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation and punish them equally. The counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing used the charge of "spiteful attack" to frame people and cadres. Consequently, they confused revolution with counterrevolution, created many unjust verdicts, wrong verdicts, and framed cases, and gravely confused people's minds. We should take warning from historical lessons.

The criminal law stipulates that people who have committed the offense of counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation will be sentenced to not more than 5 years' imprisonment, custody, or surveillance or be deprived of political rights for not more than 5 years; that the major culprit and the people who have committed a serious crime in this regard will be sentenced to no less than 5 years' imprisonment; that the offenders, except those who are sentenced to nothing other than deprivation of political rights, will be deprived of political rights as well; and that the property of the offenders may also be confiscated.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### YOUTHS URGED TO GROW TOGETHER WITH COUNTRY

HK060815 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 83 p 2

["Excerpts" of 1 October ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO editorial: "Hoping Youths of the Contemporary Era Will Grow Together With the Great Motherland"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, an earthshaking change has taken place in our country, which has had a profound influence on our younger generation. The movement of the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" has deepened in a widespread manner; the campaign of reading in order "to make China prosperous," has vigorously developed; our young students have again cultivated great interest in Marxist-Leninist theory; rural youths have become unprecedentedly enthusiastic in studying and applying science; and the young staff members and workers in our enterprises have played an increasingly remarkable role as a shock force and displayed increasingly remarkable creative spirit in developing production and reform. All these have vividly shown that after the end of the "Cultural Revolution," the temporary puzzled and downhearted mood of a portion of youths is gradually dying away, that a generation of youths have further strengthened their confidence in our socialist cause through the practice of bringing order out of chaos, and that a demand for "becoming people with ideals, morality, education, and discipline" is developing into the conscious demand of an increasingly large number of youths.

The future features of a country and nationality are determined, to quite a great extent, by the features of that country's younger generation. For this reason, the party and people have placed great hope in the youths of the contemporary era and ardently hope that this generation of youths will be able to shoulder greater responsibility in achieving the goal of quadrupling the annual gross output value of our industry and agriculture by the end of this century and to make greater contributions in building our country into a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. Whether or not we can successfully achieve this glorious mission entrusted to us by history is determined, to a vital extent, by the questions of whether or not the broad ranks of youths can, like a great many advanced youths in the past, closely and clearly link their future and destiny with the future and destiny of their motherland, whether they can foster their aspirations in accordance with the demands of their motherland's vigorous development, and whether they

can struggle hard for the prosperity of their motherland and grow as their great motherland grows. Certainly, the vigorous development of our motherland cannot be separated from the struggle of the youths of our times, and neither can the growth of these youths be separated from the cause of making our motherland prosperous.

In the prolonged history of the Chinese revolution, why have countless people with aspirations and integrity, heroes, and martyrs been willing to die and shed their blood? It is their aspiration to liberate their motherland and make China at a soaring speed that imbued them with the courage and strength to unflinchingly and heroically forge ahead and risk all dangers. Now, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we have already put an end to the situation of chaos which was brought about by the 10 years of turmoil and have charted a proper path for vigorously developing our motherland. When we see the magnificent scene of the four modernizations looming before us like a morning sun rising from under the horizon of our motherland, and when we are struck by the idea that the Chinese nation, which has made great contributions to the civilization of the human race, will once again enter with a stride the ranks of the forefront nations in the world after a long time of standing still and lagging behind, how can we as the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation not foster lofty aspirations and forge forward courageously? Is there anything more worthy to be proud of than devoting all our ability and efforts to the realization of this ideal? If we allow trivial personal matters to submerge the lofty ideal and if we allow petty family and individual interests to prevent us from seeing the goal ahead, how can we realize a healthy growth; continuous thinking about the causes of vigorously developing our motherland will always inspire and encourage us, and enable us to continuously overcome the difficulties on our path ahead and to healthily grow along a correct direction.

The causes of vigorously developing our motherland create the necessary prerequisite for the growth of our younger generation. [word indistinct] at all times and in all countries, the growth of outstanding talented people who have made some contributions cannot be separated from their own efforts, but more importantly, it is the rich experiences which have been created by the workers through their practice and the great achievements which have been accumulated by their predecessors on the basis of summing up the experiences of the masses of the people that have provided them the stairs with which to climb. Without these experiences and achievements, no success for "individual struggle" is imaginable. Under our socialist system, the growth of the younger generation cannot be separated from the nurture of the people and concern of the party and the state. Just imagine, how could it be possible for millions of youths who are anxious to learn and to enter colleges to take more advanced courses of study and training had the party Central Committee not broken through the forbidden zone set up by the "gang of four" and promptly restored the matriculation examination system? If it had not been for the party policy of opening up a wide-ranging resource of talented people, how could the large number of youths who become talented through self-study have displayed their ability? If the party had not implemented its agricultural economy policy, how could it have been possible for the broad ranks of rural youths to apply their scientific knowledge and technology and show their ability in the process of

overcoming poverty and becoming rich? If it had not been for the economic structural reform, how could the young staff and workers in our industrial and mining enterprises have displayed their creativeness in production and management as they recently have done? Therefore, if we again make a loud cry of the old slogan of "individual struggle," which is divorced from the demand of the society and upholds pursuing solely personal fame and interests, we will act not only against the spirit of our times, but also do something which is incompatible with the vigorous development of the socialist modernization cause and which will never work.

The cause of making our motherland prosperous has provided a vast sphere for the growth of our younger generation. Any skill or knowledge we have learned and accumulated can always be used in our practice and display its strength. As our knowledge, skill, and ability consolidate and improve, we ourselves will receive training and grow up. At present, our industrial and agricultural production, and science and technology is continuously developing in depth and width and the economic structural reform is forging ahead healthily. On our motherland's 9.6 million square km of land and on every post needed for the four modernizations, there is plenty of room for us to display our wisdom and talents. This is particularly true in the vast border area in the northwest of our motherland which abounds in resources waiting to be exploited and is of great strategic significance for making our motherland prosperous. At present, this area has an even more urgent need for youths with professional knowledge and skill to pioneer and develop the economy there. Even people in ancient times knew that "a worthy man has the aspirations to perform deeds in all quarters of the earth," and that "if the bones of a loyal man can be buried anywhere under a green mountain, why should they be carried back to his home on horseback?" How can a youth of the socialist era stick to big cities and huddle by the side of his parents? Furthermore, the more arduous the conditions in an area, the better can a man's willpower be developed and his mind be tempered. The more urgent a place needs to be developed and pioneered, the better it facilitates displaying people's talents and promoting people's growth. We hope that the broad ranks of school youths will jump out of the so-called circle of Tianjin, Nanjing, Shanghai, and Beijing and foster the aspiration that wherever the motherland wants us to go, we will go there to perform some great deeds for it!

Plunging into the cause of making our motherland prosperous is the only path to follow for the growth of the current generation of youths. For a time, some people advocated among youths and students the so-called theory of "making oneself" and "training oneself into a man of talents." This is a kind of bourgeois individualist ideological trend centered on egoism. What can a man make himself into if he is divorced from the demand of the cause of socialist modernizations? If a man departs from the party pointed out by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, how will he be able to "become a man of talents" and what kind of person of talents will he become? We always hold that a person's growth must depend on his own arduous efforts and the glorious and arduous cause has an even more urgent demand for us, the youths, to consciously carry out

indominant struggle. However, a man is, first of all, a member of his society. His subsistence, let alone his development and growth, can never be divorced from social life and, in our country, can never be divorced from the socialist cause. We do not oppose philosophical research and the various theories of the Western bourgeoisie, but we should never forget that whether or not there is something to these theories that is worth of our reference, these theories are in essence bourgeoisie theories. Under no circumstances can we allow a disguised degenerate bourgeois individualist ideological trend to disturb our youth's minds and make them feel puzzled about their goal. In order to grow up healthily, our youths should learn how to distinguish various kinds of erroneous ideological trends which pretend to be modern ones and should consciously resist the [word indistinct] and attack of these trends.

CSO: 4005/31



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

NATIONAL MINE HEALTH CONFERENCE--The national conference on coal mine health was recently held in Lanzhou, Gansu Province. The conference proposed that it is imperative to take important measures to strengthen dustproof work and prevention and treatment of pneumoconiosis in coal mines to protect miners' health. All units which produce powder and dust must establish powder and dust management organs in the future. All mining bureaus and coal mines must establish and perfect regulations on dustproof operation technology and the dustproof management system. [Summary] [HK030952 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 83 HK]

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## EAST REGION

### EXPANSION OF DEPARTMENTAL INITIATIVE IN SHANGHAI'S JIAOTONG U. DESCRIBED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Yifu [1728 6318 1788]: "Shanghai's Jiaotong University Expands Initiative of Departments and Teaching and Research Offices, the Situation Is Changed in Which School Organs' Authority Is Too Centralized, and a Group of Middle-aged Leaders Assume Department Chairmen Offices and Their Departments' Through Their Chairmanships"]

[Text] In order to change the situation of school organs' authority being too centralized and to enable the basic levels to have the duties, the authority and the responsibility, Shanghai's Jiaotong University has recently transferred power to a lower level in all departments, and has expanded the initiative of departments (research institutes) and teaching and research offices (research offices).

Through 3 or 4 months of full discussions, the school has decided on "Temporary Provisions for Carrying Out the Job Responsibility System for the Expanding the Initiative of Departments (Institutes)." In order to adapt to new postreform needs, through voting, the school has recently appointed a group of middle-aged leaders in all departments as chairmen and vice chairmen, and from a list of leaders of each teaching and research institute (research office) proposed by department chairmen, has ratified appointments through the party committee. Based on plans for use of personnel, within the scope of authorized strength, the department chairmen have the authority to engage personnel from both inside and outside of the school, and for personnel who do not fit work requirements (personnel who have been on sick leave for a long time and have lost their work ability are not included in authorized strength), to submit them to other school departments for assignment of work or to arrange for their study. Based on assignment plans for graduates, department chairmen have the authority to make recommendations for the assignments of outstanding graduates. Department (institute) chairmen (institute heads) have the authority to determine technical titles such as assistant teacher and assistant engineer, and to propose award lists to the school for technical titles such as professor, assistant professor, lecturer, research fellow, deputy research fellow, and assistant research fellow. Department (institute) chairmen (institute heads) have the authority to apply for promotion and increased wages for teaching and administrative workers from their units who have excellent achievements and outstanding contributions, and the authority to determine plans for the assignment of income deductions in their departments.

As to the work of teaching and scientific research, the school gives the department (institute) chairmen (institute heads) the conditions to exercise full authority. The "Temporary Provisions for Carrying Out the Job Responsibility System and for Expanding the Initiative of Departments (Institutes)" have given detailed explanations of this. Teaching work is carried out through the department chairmen responsibility system, including the department chairmen having the authority to choose and engage teachers of all types of courses; scientific research work is carried out through the contract system. In order to insure that teaching and scientific research work is successfully carried out, the school carries out the financial responsibility system for the departments. The school realistically examines and issues annual teaching and administrative funds, scientific research funds, scientific research and laboratory development funds, and teaching equipment and laboratory funds. Department chairmen have the authority to integrate and plan the use of these funds based on the needs of all work. Based on the school's unified provisions, they have the authority to use their department (institute) reward funds to reward individuals and collectives who have made outstanding achievements in schoolwork, and individuals and collectives who have made major scientific research accomplishments or who have made fairly great contributions in scientific research and laboratory work. Yearend surplus funds from all departments do not have to be turned over to the school. The department's general party branch should fully ensure the exercise of its supervisory role in the department's work.

12267

CSO: 4005/1105

## EAST REGION

### COLLEGE GRADUATES, PERSONNEL DEPARTMENTS MEET IN SHANGHAI

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Yifu [1728 6318 1788]: "Shanghai Holds Meetings on Assignments from Higher Institutes and Builds Bridges Between Schools and Personnel Departments; Both Sides Meet Face to Face, Exchange Situations, Strive for Jobs Suited to Special Training, and Make Rational Assignments; Problems Are Solved Quickly"]

[Text] In order to do a good job of the work of assigning graduates of higher institutes, the city of Shanghai's Municipal Planning Commission, the Municipal Higher Education Office, and the Municipal Personnel Office recently held joint meetings linking up the situations in schools and personnel departments. Representatives of 132 personnel departments and 49 higher institutes totaling over 500 people participated in this activity.

This year national planning has assigned more than 10,000 college graduates to the city of Shanghai, but personnel departments have requested more than 30,000; this is far from being able to satisfy the needs. In order to enable graduates to be assigned to positions most needed by the state and to have jobs which are suited to their special training and which use their talents, during the period of the meetings all personnel departments set up booths to receive representatives of the schools and to exchange their situations. This both saved time and solved problems. On one hand, the personnel departments directly understood the situations of the specialities and graduates of each school, facilitating rational assignment; and on the other hand, the schools also realized the situations of the personnel departments and units, and proposed ideas for adjustment in areas where assignment plans were not suited to special training. Graduates of certain long-term specialities who were at first difficult to assign, found the units which needed them through the exchange, and consulted and reached agreement on the spot.

12267

CSO: 4005/1105

## NORTH REGION

### PLANNED PARENTHOOD ENCOURAGED IN HEBEI

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Qi Wen [0796 2429]: "Adopt Effective Measures to Stop Multiple Births; Learning from the Experience of Premier Zhao's 'Government Work Report'"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang's "Government Work Report" passed by the first Session of the Sixth National People's Congress has clearly pointed out that, "Whether in promoting production and construction or in improving the people's lives, it is necessary to continue to stress the control of population increase as a major item. This is our national policy, and a strategic measure of fundamental importance. We definitely must unremittingly and universally advocate late marriage and a married couple having only one child, strictly control double births, and resolve to stop multiple births. Conscientiously carry out effective birth control measures...." Premier Zhao's exposition has clarified the present new situation of comprehensively initiating socialist modernization and construction, the control of population increase, the great strategic significance and urgency of carrying out planned parenthood, and has specifically explained the relationship between controlling population increase and promoting production and construction and improving the people's lives. The spirit of these instruction of Premier Zhao is the basis and guarantee of our future success in the work of planned parenthood, the guiding principle of planned parenthood work, and we definitely must unswervingly carry it out. Based on deepening our understanding, it is necessary to adopt competent and effective measures, to resolve to control multiple births, to improve our province's planned parenthood work, and to strive to realize the strategic goal proposed by the 12th Congress of CPC of keeping our country's population under 1.2 billion by the year 2000.

Of the effective birth control measures proposed in Premier Zhao's report, the one which at present seems to be most effective and capable and moreover fairly convenient and safe is, in addition to the long-term effective contraception method of withdrawal, for one parent of parents of childbearing age who have more than two children to carry out the long-term effective birth control measure of ligature sterilization. Practice has proved that: 1. Using ligature sterilization measures can enable planned parenthood work to regain the initiative, and to be able to effectively control multiple births. In the 1960's, 400,000 ligature operations were performed in Shanghai, afterward

planned parenthood work there has maintained a strong initiative all along, and to the present it is still one of the most advanced provinces and cities in the whole country. In Sichuan Province's Shifang County, the ligature rate for one parent having more than two children has reached 100 percent, and multiple births have stopped there. Zhangbei County's Yongshengchang Production Brigade in our province has 104 women of childbearing age, ligature operations were performed on all 70 women of childbearing age with 2 or more children, of 34 women of childbearing age with 1 child, except for 4 who due to sickness were taking medicine, the other 30 all used IUD's, and in the past 2 years there have been no unplanned births in the whole brigade. 2. Ligature sterilization can reduce remedial measures and violent activity, and is beneficial to women's health. In the past, since birth control measures were not effective and caused many unplanned pregnancies to occur, sometimes it was necessary to use certain remedial measures and even some violent methods, thus causing induced abortion and induced births to continue to increase; the work passively dealt with the situation of a large group of unplanned pregnancies and then violent remedies, and again a large group of unplanned pregnancies and again violent remedies. During the 9 years from 1972 to 1980 in our province, there were more than 2.7 million cases of abortion and induced birth, an annual average of 300,000 cases, and in 1981 it had reached 500,000 cases. In the first half of 1982 there were still many unplanned pregnancies, forcing a large occurrence of violent activity in the 3 months of July, August and September, and induced abortions and induced births reached more than 800,000 cases for the whole year. Of course remedial measures and violent activity, under the conditions of many unplanned pregnancies and a runaway population, are really quite necessary, but frequent remedial measures and violent activity also really has some effect on our whole work. First is that during violent activity, party and government leaders on all levels not only must put their major efforts into planned parenthood, but must employ a tremendous amount of manpower and material and financial resources, thus affecting the development of certain other work' second is that judging by the women themselves, using remedial measures once or twice will not have an overly great effect on their health, but if there are repeated unplanned pregnancies and repeated use of remedial measures, it will necessarily affect their health and easily create aftereffects. But carrying out ligature sterilization doesn't have any effect on health, nor does the operation itself involve much pain, and recovery to normal is generally approximately a week after the operation. Moreover after the operation, unplanned pregnancies don't have to be worried about again, and for women of childbearing age with more than two children, this is indeed safe and dependable, and a good thing for their physical and mental health. Another aspect is that even though ligature sterilization temporarily requires the expenditure of a certain amount of manpower and financial resources, from the long-term viewpoint it lays a solid foundation for future planned parenthood work. Since every time we perform a ligature operation it is equivalent to reducing a planned parenthood work target, this will certainly mean that the more ligature sterilizations the smaller the scope of future planned parenthood work, and the smaller the scope the better the work will be done, and thus the initiative will be regained.

From the above conditions it can be seen that ligature sterilization is at present the most ideal and the most dependable, safe and effective birth control measure. In order to carry out the spirit of the instructions proposed

by Premier Zhao Ziyang to "Resolve to stop multiple births," it is necessary to be determined to do a good job of ligature sterilization. The development of ligature sterilization work in our province in the past half year, due to the joint efforts of party and government leaders on all levels, planned parenthood and concerned departments, and to the active support of the cadres and the masses, has made great achievements. But development is uneven and the tasks are still very arduous. Thus we still cannot relax at all in this work and must redouble our efforts. Based on the advanced experience of all areas, it is necessary to do a good job of ligature sterilization work and to first further strengthen the leadership. Major responsible comrades of the party and government leadership on all levels must stress it themselves, clarify duties, classify responsibilities, thoroughly undertake the whole thing, and set dates for completion. It is necessary to promptly summarize and spread advanced experience, commend advanced units, and to actively help and guide backward units. Second, it is necessary to continue to develop the exemplary leadership roles of the party and CYL members and cadres, and especially of leading cadres on all levels. Closely integrate the activities of the cadre leadership with the masses, thus promoting development of ligature sterilization work as a whole. Third, it is necessary to continue to strengthen publicity and education work. It is necessary to fully utilize all propaganda tools and methods, continue to thoroughly and extensively publicize the strategic significance of planned parenthood, publicize the necessity and feasibility of the present carrying out the ligature sterilization, and through the use of all sorts of methods such as using scientific knowledge and advising by using one's own experience as an example, to relieve the ideological apprehensions of the masses and to raise the consciousness of the cadres and masses in carrying out ligature sterilization. Fourth is to improve the quality of operation and to ensure their safety. It is only possible to win the people's confidence and efforts and to promote the successful development of ligature sterilization work if the safety and health of the recipients of operations can be guaranteed. We must definitely establish a high level of responsibility toward the recipients of operations, be extremely warmhearted, have the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, constantly improve our skill, have strict operating rules, by all means stop the occurrence of operation accidents, and thus promote and ensure the successful development of ligature sterilization work.

12267

CSO: 4005/1106

## NORTH REGION

### RURAL HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM REFORM STRESSED IN SHANXI

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Liang Heng [2733 5899] of the editorial department: "Why are many children of peasants unwilling to go to junior and senior high school? The Key Is That the Present Teaching System and the Contents of Teaching Materials Are Divorced from Reality; Shenchi County Committee Secretary Thinks That Present Rural Education Should Be Reformed in the Two Areas of the use of Personnel and in Teaching Materials"]

[Text] During the second 10 days of July, the reporter came to Shanxi Province's Shenchi County to gather material. When he inquired about the present situation in rural education, County Committee Secretary Li Zhirong [2621 2655 2837] said that reform of rural education and development of agricultural high schools has been called for year after year, but has not been effective. The basic reason is that the present teaching system and teaching materials and are divorced from rural realities.

1. When recruiting personnel from rural areas, all departments should strictly emphasize their having a high school graduate educational level. The present teaching system is totally directed toward higher exams, and students who cannot get into college, even if they have completed junior and senior high school, are still useless. Therefore, at present many children of peasants do not go to senior high school or even to junior high school. In the rural areas at present, an increasingly large number of commune-run enterprise workers, automobile drivers, tractor drivers, and processing industry workers do not bother about their educational levels, only depend on their connections, and many illiterate people are working. When recruiting these personnel, functional departments such as commune and brigade-run enterprises and communications supervisors and managers as well as committees, such as commune cultural and educational committees and party committees, all have the authority to carry out overall inspection and verification. If all departments can stress and ensure educational levels, it will inevitably urge the peasants to conscientiously invest in their children's education.

2. Present teaching materials serve higher education, and textbooks in rural higher primary schools should add agricultural teaching materials enabling students to know a little about the agricultural production around them. Higher primary school students are still young and it is all right if they



simply understand "what"; in junior high school some agricultural theoretical knowledge should be added enabling them to understand "why"; and in senior high school they can choose certain specialized knowledge such as in agriculture, forestry, water conservancy and machinery. After adding this material, the rural high school educational system could accordingly be extended a little. At present very few children of peasants go to college. Since they do not expect to go to college, they do not even go to junior or senior high school. If high school teaching materials can be changed in this way, even if they cannot get into college, the knowledge they learn in high school will still be immediately useful. Once again, if all departments check educational levels, the rate of popularization and strengthening of rural junior and senior high schools will be improved. Personnel of national organs at present are beginning to stress records of formal schooling and diplomas, and rural collective economic departments should follow suit. The major problem in rural education reform is not in handling certain agricultural problems, but is in reforming the whole rural high school education, including the system of the use of personnel.

12267

CSO: 4005/1106

NORTH REGION

DENG XIAOPING ON CREATIVITY DISCUSSED BY HEBEI WRITERS, ARTISTS

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Lin Yutang [5677 3768 1016]: "If Creativity Is To Go Up, Writers Must Go Down to the Grass Roots; Some Writers and Artists in Hebei Province Discuss the Studying of the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping', and Are Determined to Plunge into the Thick of Life To Give the People More and Better Mental Nourishment"]

[Text] "If creativity is to go up, writers must go down to the grass roots." This is the joint conclusion reached by some writers and artists in Hebei Province in discussing the studying of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

For the last few days, writers and artists in Hebei Province studying the discussion of literary and artistic problems in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," combined with the studying of related discussions of Comrade Mao Zedong and the Government Work Report of the Sixth National People's Congress, have set off an animated discussion. The Provincial Cultural Department invited some writers and artists in the provincial capital to the discussion, and everyone got in touch with certain problems existing in the present literary and artistic work, and rather concentratedly discussed the problem of writers and artists plunging into the thick of life. Provincial Drama Office Director Song Yingjie [1345 5391 2638] said that in his "congratulatory speech at the Fourth China Writers and Artists Congress," Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed that, "The people are the mother of writers and artists. The artistic lives of all progressive writers and artists depend on a flesh-and-blood relationship between them and the people. If they forget, neglect or sever this relationship, their artistic lives will dry up." "Writers and artists who are responsible to the people must unswervingly cater to the broad masses, constantly improve artistically, guard against rough and slipshod ways, conscientiously and seriously consider the social effects of their own works, and strive to contribute the best mental nourishment to the people." In order to achieve this, it is necessary over a long period of time to go deeply into the great practice of the four modernizations, to conscientiously breathe with the people, to have a common destiny, and to use the rousing spirit of the people in creating history to nurture oneself. At present, judging by some old writers and artists, not only do problems exist of their aging in years, but also problems such as of their aging in knowledge. The new people written about by some comrades during the four modernizations seem pale and weak, and the key is that they lack a basis in life.

HEBEI THEATER magazine's assistant editor, Di Huilian [6732 1920 6647], said that Comrade Xiaoping has appealed to us that "It is necessary to portray the pioneers of the four modernizations, and to show their brand new image of having revolutionary idealism with a scientific attitude, highly esteemed values with creative ability, and a broad outlook with a realistic approach. Through the images of these new people, it is necessary to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the masses, and to promote their historical creative activity in carrying out the four modernizations." Our work has been very insufficient on this point, and at present there exist three manys and three fews in theater creation and staging: Many traditional and recently composed historical plays and few modern ones; many revisions and few creations; and many themes and subjects portraying household affairs and small disturbances in a glass of water and few portraying major history and reality. To trace it to its source, the major reason is that playwrights have not plunged into the thick of life enough, many young writers and artists lives have had a poor foundation to start with, and fundamental knowledge is lacking; also they are unwilling to plunge into the thick of life and assiduously study fundamental knowledge, they depend on their own subjective wishes in mechanically fabricating, and the quality of their mental products is inferior, disappointing the expectations of the party and the people. Some people openly propose the view that "Life is everywhere, and that life is at one's side," start off from individualism, regarded creativity as the self-expression of divorcing oneself from actual life, and oppose writers plunging into the thick of life. Some people seek ease and comfort, are unwilling to go into the difficult four modernizations and over the long term observe and learn from real life, have to knock things together, and plagiarize each other, resulting in some literary and art works being seriously identical, and the play not being enough unless love happens; and it seems that if there is not love then it is not a good work, even so far as to distorting life, and making some incredible and bizarre plots. The older generation of writers and artists has the responsibility to do a good job of passing on their experience to young writers and artists, to enthusiastically help and be strict with them and to cause them to both not divorce themselves from life, and to also be able to continue to advance ideologically and artistically.

When discussing the drawing of lessons from the works of the ancients and foreigners, some comrades said that as early as 40 years ago Comrade Mao Zedong had emphatically pointed out that the people's lives are the only inexhaustible source of all literature and art. The works of the ancients and of foreigners are not the source but are the blow. At present some writers and artists reserve this relationship. They do not plunge into the thick of life, draw themes, subjects, plots, language, poetic feelings and ideas for paintings from the people's lives, and through conscientious and intensive study, assimilation, melting and development of all good things from ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign artistry, create perfect art forms with a national style and characteristic of the times. Instead they adopt a national nihilistic attitude, uncritically take in everything foreign, and blindly copy and imitate. On this point, the areas of music and dance are especially serious. Some performing groups have unhealthy tendencies, the performers are coquettish, and orchestras look conceited. In order to make money some do not consider the social effect, openly publicize certain unhealthy and even vulgar and low things, and pollute the social atmosphere, harming themselves and the audience. This attitude of irresponsibility to the people

should be criticized and stopped.

During the discussion, everyone deeply felt that new people and new things in the four modernizations emerged one after another, and that all promising writers and artists who are responsible to the people should for the long term and unconditionally plunge into the thick of the struggle for the four modernizations, go among the masses of people, absorb their abundant nourishment, and provide more and better mental nourishment for the people.

12267

CSO: 4005/1106

## NORTH REGION

### PROVINCIAL ORGANS ASKED TO SET EXAMPLE IN PARTY WORKSTYLES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "Organs Directly Under the Provincial Government Must Exert a Model Effect"]

[Text] At the informal meeting convened jointly by party committees of organs directly under the provincial government and this paper's editorial department, comrades speaking on behalf of the province-affiliated organs unanimously expressed the feeling that they must respond positively to the province committee's call and cause the province-affiliated organs to bring an exemplary effect into play in the course of their practice in bestirring themselves and vitalizing Hebei. These speeches, brimming with revolutionary fervor, expressed the common aspirations of the entire body of working personnel of the province-affiliated organs.

The slogan of bestirring ourselves and vitalizing Hebei proposed by Comrade Gao Yang [7559 2254], representing the provincial committee, was a manifestation of the 12th COC Congress' demand for us to launch a comprehensive new aspect in the building of socialist modernization, and is a reexpression of the slogan proposed by Comrade Hu Yaobang of "Do not forget to unite in the struggle, and devote yourselves to revitalizing China," made more concrete by a specific reference to our province; it possesses great specificity and rousing quality, and is sure to have the effect of promoting the building of the four modernizations. What is meant by "rousing our spirits" is that we must act in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's request that we: "display a revolutionary spirit, and one of going all-out for the cause, a spirit of strictly preserving discipline and practicing self-sacrifice, a spirit of selflessness and putting others first, a spirit of overcoming all enemies and difficulties, and a spirit of being steadfast in our revolutionary optimism, eliminating all difficulties, and seizing victory." In the past, we relied on these kinds of spirit to achieve great victories, and today, since we want to engage in the building of socialism, realize the four modernizations, vitalize China and, vitalize Hebei we must in the same way, under the leadership of the party's Central Committee, greatly develop these same kinds of spirit. What is meant by "vitalizing Hebei" is that we must, with our emphasis on the building of the four modernizations, get on with every aspect of our province's work, and comprehensively open up a new aspect for the work of building socialist modernization in our province. "Bestirring ourselves, and vitalizing Hebei" is the common wish of our province's more than 50 million people, and also the common aim of their struggle.

Our province is situated around the capital in an extremely important strategic and geographical position. It is relatively rich in material resources, and its land and water transportation are extremely convenient. Our province is also one of the original base areas of the revolution, possessing a glorious revolutionary tradition, and the revolutionary elements of our broad mass of cadres and masses are very good. Through the adjustment of organizational structures that is now tensely under way, our various ranks of leading bodies will manifest themselves as being revolutionized, more youthful, more knowledgeable and professionalized. We have complete confidence in our ability to realize the aim of "bestirring ourselves, and vitalizing Hebei" proposed by the provincial committee. Of course, there still exist some inadequate and disadvantageous conditions, chief among which are the circumstances that cadres' spirit and attitude still cannot meet the demands of the developing situation, the phenomenon of a slackening of organizational discipline still exists, work efficiency is still comparatively low and ideological methods and workstyles anxiously await being revolutionized and made more scientific. It is precisely in proceeding from these real circumstances that we are emphasizing the need to bestir ourselves. All the cadres of the entire province must, in accordance with the provincial committee's request, display a spirit of struggling indomitably, and encourage others to fight hard, and fight until a complete victory is won; they must emphasize organizational discipline, and reward diligence and punish transgressions; in their working methods and workstyle, they must manage things strictly, and make strict demands on others. Every single Communist Party member, Youth League member, revolutionary cadre and member of the masses must pay attention, must think of ways, and must make a contribution toward bestirring themselves and vitalizing Hebei. They must think of being able to offer all of their energy to the magnificent enterprise of vitalizing Hebei as the highest honor.

Organs directly under the provincial government are our province's central organizational structures. Whatever they do has a great influence on the work of the entire province. If all the working personnel of our province-affiliated organs pluck up their revolutionary enthusiasm; rouse themselves to a "spirit of initiative in forging ahead, knowing there are difficulties; a spirit of giving one's all in the struggle, and giving up one's life for it; a spirit of doing all one can and being undaunted by repeated setbacks; and a spirit of being brave in blazing new trails of reform"; establish strict discipline; put into effect systems of responsibility at one level after another; improve work efficiency; establish the workstyles of immersing oneself in the masses and in reality, keeping one's promises to get things done, and getting them done neatly so that they are over with, and a workstyle of being rigorous and meticulous; and utilize scientific methods of thinking and work methods; then all the large and small organs throughout the province, and the masses, will be able to study them, and a new aspect will appear in our province of forging ahead vigorously and making a strong effort to rise upward, and then the aim of "rousing ourselves, and vitalizing Hebei" can definitely be realized.

NORTHWEST REGION

PARTY CADRE PUNISHED FOR HAVING THIRD CHILD

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by staff reporter: "Commune Party Committee Vice Secretary Zhang Xiuying [1728 4423 5391] Refuses To Carry Out Planned Parenthood Policy and Is Dismissed from Office"]

[Text] Zhang Xiuying, former of the Yaergou Commune Party Committee of Yanchi county's vice secretary, refused to carry out the planned parenthood policy, had a third child, and created a bad image for the cadres and masses. Recently the CPC Yanchi County Committee decided to dismiss Zhang Xiuying, commune party committee member and vice secretary from her posts, to cancel the husband and wife's 1982 one-grade pay raise qualification, to take back the total overdrawn wages for the one-grade pay raise for both of them and, based on related planned parenthood policy stipulations, to impose the penalty for their having had three children.

Zhang Xiuying already had two daughters. Last August, after she became pregnant for the third time, major county and commune leaders repeatedly urged her to use remedial measures as soon as possible. But due to the gravity of Zhang Xiuying's feudal idea of regarding men as superior to women, in order to achieve her goal of having a boy, she disregarded the party's basic national policy, this May had her third child, and since it was also a girl, still refused to use birth control.

In order to teach her and the masses, the county committee treated Zhang Xiuying severely.

12267

CSO: 4005/1107

## NORTHWEST REGION

### NINGXIA ENCOURAGES CADRES TO GO TO PARTY SCHOOLS

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "It Is Hoped That in the Future More Cadres Will Take Entrance Exams for Party Schools; Leading Comrades of the Regional Party Committee and Responsible Comrades of Related Organs Tour All Exam Rooms in Yinchuan's Testing Points for Regional Party Schools"]

[Text] On the morning of 15 July, Hao Tingzao [6787 1694 5679] regional party committee vice secretary and director of the regional party school enrollment committee, together with responsible comrades of departments such as the Regional Party Committee Organization Department, the Regional Enrollment Committee, the Regional Party School Enrollment Committee, the Regional Education Department, and the Regional Labor Personnel Department toured all examination rooms in Yinchuan's testing points which were participating in combined testing for enrollment in colleges and universities for regional party school training and theory classes.

Based on the CPC Central Committee's decision, party schools on all levels from now on must gradually change from stressing short-term rotational cadre training to stressing standardized cadre training, and train qualified leading backbone cadres on all levels for the establishment of the four modernizations. This decision of the party Central Committee has been enthusiastically welcomed and firmly supported by the masses of cadres at their posts and the party school teaching and administrative staff on all levels in our region. Beginning in the first 10 days of April, many cadres at their posts in regional-level organs and in all prefectures, cities and counties enthusiastically signed up, conscientiously reviewed their lessons, and prepared to take the exam. According to principles collectively discussed and decided upon by the volunteer entrants, the organization examiners, and the party committee, this year 185 cadres signed up to be tested for this session's regional party school training classes, and of 430 for theory classes. In order to ensure enrollee quality, the Regional Party School Enrollment Committee decided that personnel who signed up to be tested for the two kinds of classes in regional party schools this session would participate in this year's combined exams for college and university enrollment. At about 7 am on 15 July, Comrade Hao Tingzao together with responsible comrades of related organs such as Ma Qixin [7456 0796 2450] and Li Huafang [2621 5478 5302] toured 10 examination rooms at Yinchuan's testing points set up at the City of Yinchuan's High School No 15 for the two



kinds of classes in regional party schools and, before the official examination began, cordially chatted with regional and municipal cadres who had signed up, encouraging them to concentrate on the exam so that outstanding achievements could be tested by the party and the people.

During the tour, Comrade Hao Tingzao said that the personnel taking the exams were the basis of the party school's selecting the best for admission, and that the more people who took the test, the higher the quality of the students admitted to party schools would be. Even if they were not admitted, participating in review and testing would still advance and test their own learning.

Comrade Hao Tingzao thought that judging by the whole region, there were still not many students taking the test for the two kinds of classes in regional party schools this session. He asked the party committees and the government on all levels throughout the province to pay a high degree of attention to party school enrollment work once a year. All leaders on all levels must pay attention to investing in intelligence, train a large number of revolutionary successors from leading backbone cadres trained according to the requirements of the "four modernizations," mobilize the masses of qualified cadres to take tests for party schools on all levels, and be willing to allow professional cadres from their own units to take the exams and to improve their training. When preparing for the tests, it is necessary to create the necessary time and work conditions for personnel who have signed up, and to provide them with conveniences, enabling them to make their best grades.

On the morning of 15 July, Comrade Hao Tingzao and party also toured all examination rooms for college and university enrollment in Yinchuan's testing points set up at the City of Yinchuan's High School No 1.

12267

CSO: 4005/1107

## NORTHWEST REGION

### REORGANIZATION OF RURAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE COMPLETED IN LANZHOU

Lanzhou LANZHOU BAO in Chinese 19 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Rural System Reform Has Been Completed in Our City; 85 Former Communes Have Been Changed into 88 Townships (Towns)"]

[Text] Reform of the rural system in our city had been completed by the beginning of this month. The former 85 people's communes and 806 production brigades in the whole city have been changed into 88 townships (towns) and 819 administrative villages, respectively.

Reform of the rural system in our city is based on experiments conducted last year in the Xigu District, was completely launched around March this year in the three counties and five districts, was basically rebuilt according to the system of one commune equals one township and one production brigade equals one village, and was suitably adjusted based on local realities. The three added townships are Yuzhong County's Qiping Township, Yongdeng County's Dongshan Township, and the Qili River District's Cuijiaya Township. In addition, Yuzhong County's former Qingshui Commune has been renamed Qingshuiyi Township, Yongdeng County's Longquan Commune has been renamed Longquansi Township, and Gaolan County's Heping Commune has been renamed Heishichuan Township. The form of the former rural collective economic organization of "three-level ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit" has also been correspondingly reformed, and township and village agriculture, industry and commerce integrated complex companies and branch companies, and township and village people's communes, or economic integrated communes and agricultural producer cooperatives have been established respectively. The former 6,009 production teams have been changed into 3,053 producers cooperatives (production teams).

Through the system reform the number of grade-1 party and government responsible cadres in the whole city and all townships has decreased 10.5 percent, average age has dropped 3.1 years, the youngest township party branch secretary is only 26, and the number of cadres with an educational level higher than senior high school has increased from 21.8 percent to 29.6 percent. According to statistics, in addition to the suburbs, the number of party and government cadres from the three counties and five district villages on down who need subsidies has been reduced from the presystem reform of 12,670 to 7,818, and in some townships has been reduced 57 percent, greatly reducing the burden of the peasant masses.

12267

CSO: 4005/1107

## NORTHWEST REGION

### GRADUATES ASSIGNED TO XINJIANG RECEIVE BETTER COMPENSATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Make Intellectual Preparations to Develop the Great Northwest; College and Technical High School Graduates Assigned to This Region's Work Will Receive Preferential Wage Treatment in Xinjiang; From the Day They Report for Duty, They Will Receive Regular Worker Fixed-grade Treatment"]

[Text] The people's government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has decided that beginning in July 1983, all college and university graduate students and college and technical high school graduates from inland and within the borders of Xinjiang who are assigned to work in Xinjiang will receive regular worker fixed-grade wage treatment beginning the day they report for duty. They also divided the autonomous region's 88 counties, cities, the Bayinbuluke area and the Keketuohai mining area into 4 categories of regions, and graduates going to work in regions of different categories can receive different treatment. Graduate students and college and technical high school graduates assigned to work in units under counties and combined agriculture and animal husbandry farms (not containing counties and combined farms) in category-1 regions; those assigned to units under counties and combined agriculture and animal husbandry farms (containing counties and combined farms) in category-2 regions; and those assigned to category-3 and -4 regions (containing autonomous prefectures and administrative offices), can all float up 1 grade in wages. After 8 full years of continuous work in category-1 and -2 regions, 6 years in category-3 regions, and 5 years in category-4 regions, the graduates' floating wages can become fixed wages. Regular adjusted wage raises will not be affected.

12267

CSO: 4005/1107

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### TELEPHONE CONFERENCE TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SECURITY REPORTED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "Resolutely Cracking Down on Current Criminal Offenders, Continuing to Shore Up Order and Security in a Penetrating Way: Struggle for a Further Turn for the Better in Social Order and Security--Administration and Law Committee of the Provincial Party Committee Convened a Telephone Conference Yesterday to Deploy Current Work"]

[Text] The Administration and Law Committee of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee yesterday (12 July) convened a telephone conference to implement the spirit of the Administration and Law Committee of the party Central Committee in convening such telephone conferences in conjunction with the conditions in our province, to deploy our crackdown on serious current criminal activities, and to continue to improve our work in shoring up our social order and security in a penetrating way.

The conference first of all circulated a report on the situation in social order and security in our province during the first half of this year. The conference asked our administrative and law-enforcing as well as public security departments to correctly evaluate the current situation in our order and security, fully understand the long-term nature, complexity and difficulty of our effort to shore up our social order and security, do a good job in a down-to-earth way, and never to relax their own fighting stamina.

The conference pointed out that it is necessary to understand and carry out the principle of comprehensive handling and to fully demonstrate the dictatorial function and role of our administrative and law-enforcing as well as public security organs. The conference deployed five projects of work for us today:

First, we must fully demonstrate the dictatorial function and role of our administrative and law-enforcing as well as public security organs and resolutely crack down on the sabotaging activities of the current criminal offenders. In the case of murder, robbery, rape and major burglaries, we must seek to investigate rapidly and solve them speedily and to mete out heavier punishments more rapidly. In the case of pernicious serious breaches of social order and security, we must handle them with resolve, and take preemptive measures. In the case of counterrevolutionary activities endangering the security of the state, we must resolutely suppress them.

Second, conscientiously sum up and pass on our experiences in comprehensive handling. We must handle one case, achieve results in one case, and consolidate one case every time in order to have our comprehensive handling measures really implemented and thereby have their concrete results show.

Third, earnestly strengthen the security protection work of our internal units. We must link our responsibility system in security protection and economic responsibility system closely with our production responsibility system and channel them into our enterprise rectification and management programs, and also regularly supervise, inspect and assure smooth progress in our economic construction. If problems should occur from now on, we must trace responsibility to the concerned personnel and leaders.

Fourth, strengthen basic work at our basic level and make our order and security management strict. The key lies in strengthening the construction of our basic-level public security stations, people's courts and the protection sections and segments of our internal units and in giving full scope to the role of our self-governing organizations, such as residents committee, village committee, and order and security protection and mediation committees.

Fifth, strengthen our ideological and political work and improve the fighting stamina of our administrative and law-enforcing as well as public security ranks. We must strengthen our discipline, bring into play the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and our united, intense fighting workstyle, and work as loyal defenders of our party and people.

The conference asked the whole party to put emphasis on grasping social order and security; party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over our administrative and law-enforcing as well as public security work. Various administrative and law departments must coordinate closely with one another and fight together in order to win a further turn for the better in our social order and security in the province.

Yuan Gai [5913 2395], secretary of the administration and law committee of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, and responsible comrades of the provincial superior people's court, provincial procuratorate, and provincial public security bureau were also present and gave speeches. Responsible comrades of the judicial division, civic administration division, and other concerned departments also attended the conference.

Participating in the telephone conference in various localities were responsible persons of various regional and municipal party committees, administration and law committees, and administrative and law-enforcing departments.

9255

CSO: 4005/1146

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### CADRE SYSTEM REFORM IN SHANGHAI SPOTLIGHTED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 1 Aug 83 p 1

[Report: "Nanjing Military Units Experiment With Cadre System Reform in a Certain Division in the Shanghai Garrison Command Region: Promote or Demote Cadres on Basis of Job Performance--Effecting a Revolution Regarding 'Eating out of the Common Pot,' and Carrying Out the Function of Promoting Talents Selectively"]

[Text] NCNA Reporter Gu Guopu [7357 0948 3877] and correspondent Li Changcai [2621 7022 2088] filed the following report: PLA Nanjing units recently carried out a cadre system reform with a certain division of the Shanghai garrison command region as their testing ground and achieved pleasing results. From the bottom to the top, they carried out an overall evaluation of the situation in which the cadres fulfilled their respective incumbent responsibility system, promoted and demoted their offices on the basis of their job performance, and exerted a great impact on the education of the units. People are saying that this reform effected a revolution regarding "eating out of the common pot" and carried out the function of promoting cadres selectively.

Beginning April last year, this division sought consecutively to establish a personal responsibility system for all categories of cadres ranging from the division commander to the platoon leader. The evaluation for promotion and demotion this time was based on this individual responsibility system in order to appraise the performance of the cadres. Thirty-five of these cadres have since the coming into effect of this responsibility system achieved outstanding results; the progress in their effort to build up their units has been fast, and they also match the requirements for the "four modernization" of cadres. So they were all promoted more than one grade this time. Fourteen of these cadres, on the other hand, were found to lack both a strong sense of responsibility and adequate competence; they were no equal to their current posts and hence were respectively demoted or suspended and sent downward. These measures served to dissipate people's old, longstanding notion that "work in the military units in ordinary times is very hard to appraise, and good or bad cadres there are very hard to distinguish," and they also mobilized the enthusiasm of the vast ranks of the cadres to devote themselves fully to their responsibilities, to study hard, and to strive forward. The cadres who were promoted more than one grade submitted their "pledge" to the party committee to offer the assurance that "if they cannot do their jobs well, they are

willing to be demoted again." They proceeded conscientiously to investigate the conditions of their respective units and formulated their plans and operational measures for creating a new situation. As soon as they acceded to office, they immediately plunged into hard work; this made people feel an overall renovation in their collective outlook.

The cadres who were demoted or suspended and sent downward, too, gladly submitted to their fate. After the orders were given, they all proceeded to inspect their own respective work and also wrote letters to the leadership to indicate that they are willing to begin from zero and catch up with others headon.

In linking the evaluation of the fulfillment of the personal responsibility system to the promotion or demotion of cadres this time, the approach of combining evaluation by the leadership with recommendation by the masses; everyone became educated as a result.

9255

CSO: 4005/1146

MING PAO EDITORIAL ON CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 19 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "'Equal Distance' Diplomacy by China?"--English translation of an editorial that appeared in Chinese in MING PAO on 17 August 1983]

[Text]

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqing, receiving a parliamentary delegation from Denmark on the 14th, explained China's foreign policy. Wu told the visiting Danish MPs: "China follows the general principle of independence and self-determination in foreign policy, not siding with any superpower nor submitting itself to the pressure of any superpower. A leading guideline in China's foreign policy calls for anti-hegemonism and preserving world peace. We oppose hegemonism pursued by whichever superpower in whatever region in the world. The belief by someone that China is pursuing a policy of equal distance is a misunderstanding. This is certainly not a principle in our foreign policy."

Wu's statement is simple yet significant, with quite unusual implications.

With "independence and self-determination" serving as the general principle in foreign policy means negating the "one-sided" principle China followed soon after the founding of the People's Republic of China. "Not siding with any superpower" is virtually tantamount to negating the policy of a few years earlier calling for "sticking to the stand of being in the socialist camp." China is China, a nation with long history, long civilization and a large population. It is only natural that China should pursue an independent and self-determined policy, instead of clinging and subjugating itself to any superpower.

The general outline of "opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace" implies negating the communist line of "world revolution" and Mao Zedong's theory of "revolution being all capable." Mao Zedong has said: "There is only one way to exterminate wars: to oppose wars with wars, oppose counter-revolutionary wars with revolutionary wars, oppose nationalist counter-revolutionary wars with nationalist revolutionary wars, oppose class counter-revolutionary wars with class revolutionary wars." (Page 167, Volume I, Selected Works of Mao Zedong). Mao has also said: "We believe that revolutionary wars are all capable.... The whole world cannot be reformed unless with gun barrels." (Page 55, Volume II, Selected Works of Mao Zedong). Anti-hegemonism and preservation of world peace is certainly not an outline in foreign policy according to orthodox communism and Mao Zedong Thought; it is, to say the most, a slogan to foster an international united front at a given time.



The statement that "practising an equal distance policy" is not a principle in China's foreign policy is quite significant at the present stage. During the ten years between early 1960s when the feud between China and the Soviet Union came to the open and early 1970s when reconciliation between China and the United States took place, China could be said to be pursuing a policy of equal distance between the United States and the Soviet Union. In the later half of the 1970s Sino-American relations saw marked improvement whereas the hostile atmosphere in Sino-Soviet relations remained strong, which made many people turn sceptical on China's being able to maintain an independent and self-determined stand. In more recent years, disputes between China and the United States abounded while a rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union seemed likely. This has made many people to think that Peking is trying to follow a policy of equal distance in its relations with the two superpowers.

Pragmatic observers on where China's safety or danger hinges on will certainly see that the Soviet Union is the only nation in the world bent on destroying China. Japan used to be China's arch-enemy as it attempted to reduce China to a colony. This role has been by now assumed by the Soviet Union. The United States may do wrong things, yet it certainly does not have any idea of destroying China. Such a realisation makes it obvious that it is very unwise for China to follow an "equal distance policy" in its dealings with the Soviet Union and the United States. For the two superpower are not pursuing an "equal distance policy" in "reducing China to a colony."

CSO: 4000/55

MING PAO EDITORIAL ON CHINESE DEFENSE STRATEGY

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 23 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Active Defence---China's Strategy"--English translation of an editorial that appeared in Chinese in MING PAO on 21 August 1983]

[Text]

Wu Xiuquan, Director of the International Strategy Institute, while meeting with the Chairman of the Military Commission of the US House of Representatives in Peking two days ago, said China followed an "active defensive" strategy instead of an offensive one. He said in the event of an invasion by an enemy China would take a strong defensive position coupled with guerrilla warfare to fight the enemy, with the country's vast land area, large population and rich experiences as assets. On arms development, Wu said China would lay emphasis on defensive conventional arms and abide by the principle of not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

Wu Xiuquan is one of China's elder intellectuals well versed in diplomacy and military affairs. He joined the Chinese Communist Party while still young, went to Moscow in 1927 for studies in the Chung Shan University there. Upon his return to China Wu taught politics in Fu Tan University in Shanghai. Later on he went to southern Kiangsi where the communist-controlled region was. He took part in the Long March and assumed in 1926 the post of Director of Foreign Affairs of the Communist Party Central Committee. Soon after the founding of the People's Republic in October, 1949, Wu was named Director of Eastern European and Soviet Union Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was later promoted to vice-minister of foreign affairs, but was purged during the cultural revolution. He re-emerged in 1975 upon Deng Xiaoping's rehabilitation and was named Deputy Chief of General Staff with Deng serving as the Chief of General Staff. Wu is one of the top military strategists in China. The "active defence" he called for is in fact not his own idea as it was first advanced by Mao Zedong. Many of Mao's thoughts are subject to doubt, yet "active defence" is a very correct one. Mao Zedong was a bad administrator yet a first-class military strategist.

Basically, a main question in China's strategy is how to defend the country against Soviet aggression. The Soviet Union is much superior to China in nuclear striking power, yet China has to some extent the ability to retaliate. If the Russians launch a nuclear war against China, they may be able to hit Chinese targets with one hundred per cent accuracy. In retaliation, the Chinese may be 10 or 20 per cent accurate and cause heavy damage to the Soviets. This makes the Soviets dare not ignore China's retaliatory power.

In conventional armament the Soviets may be more modernized than China is, which makes it easier for Soviet forces to invade the territory of another country. Given the necessary time the Chinese may also be able to do the same by launching attacks across the border on the Soviet Union. Small nations like Israel and Libya can do so, let alone a big nation like China. Wu Xiuquan has said, however, that China is not to build up such a force. This is surely a right course for China to take.

For China does not aim to build hegemony in the world as the Soviet Union does. Nor does China intend to build regional hegemony as the Israelis and the Libyans do. China's chief potential enemy is the Soviet Union. The Soviets were bent on invading China in the 1960s, but the scheme was upset by China's attacking the revisionist line followed by the Kremlin, thus threatening the Kremlin's leading position in the communist camp. During the cultural revolution when China plunged into nationwide chaos, the Soviets did contemplate waging military attacks on China. The Russians may not attempt to invade China now, yet they might do so if China builds up sufficient strength to launch attacks on another country. Once Moscow has decided to launch a world war, it might attack China first to remove threats coming from the east before invading Western Europe to avoid having to fight on two fronts.

A nation's security may not necessarily be in direct proportion to its military strength. If not, military buildup alone would serve the purpose, without any need to take account of strategy.

CSO: 4000/55

MING PAO EDITORIAL ON DENG'S WORKS, MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 14 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Deng's Selected Works and Mao Zedong Thought"--English translation of an editorial that appeared in Chinese in MING PAO on 12 August 1983]

[Text]

"Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping", compiled by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, was officially put on distribution on July 1, 1983, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Selected are 47 speeches by Deng Xiaoping made between 1975 and 1982. The publication of Deng's works was followed by the official publication of "Selected Works of Zhu De" on August 1, 1983, the 56th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army. Works selected are the 65 articles and speeches by Marshal Zhu De between 1931 and 1962.

Publication of "Lord" Deng's and "Old Chief" Zhu's works followed earlier publication of the works of Zhou Enlai, Chen Yun and Ye Jianying. "Cultural winds" are indeed blowing strong. The era of "having one branch flourish and one voice sing" between the 1940s and April, 1977 when five volumes of Mao Zedong's Selected Works were published has thus come to an official end.

The works of Zhu De, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yun and Ye Jianying are all important ones. Yet, attention in China and overseas seems to be directed mainly on Deng Xiaoping's works, because he is the top leader of the Chinese Party and it is a collection of Deng's speeches given in the past eight years. It may well be that the Central authority is treating Deng's words as guiding thought. The Guang Ming Daily in Beijing, in an editorial recently, said the selected speeches "not only record the footprints from hardship to recovery but also sum up and demonstrate with theories the new situation, new problems and new experiences arising at the time, guiding the moves made by the people of the entire nation."

Selected works of Deng Xiaoping may be summarized in the following way, according to news media in the mainland: full struggle against the Gang of Four; affirmation of the line of seeking truth from facts; preserving Mao Zedong's position in history, persevering in and developing Mao Zedong Thought; shifting emphasis in work to economic construction; following a "Chinese-styled socialist road in modernized construction;" laying emphasis on knowledge, intellectuals, science and technology; introducing reform to the leadership system in party and administration; simultaneous buildup of material and spiritual civilizations; reorganising the united front; reorganising the armed forces, reorganising the party, insisting on and improving leadership by the party.

The points Deng has stressed are all being implemented with different degrees of success. It is agreed by all that the Deng Xiaoping way is much better than Mao Zedong's. Chinese communist official quarters have described the Deng Xiaoping way as "a new and representative way of applying and developing Marxism in China, contemporary inheritance and development of Mao Zedong Thought." In fact, Deng's policy and line has little dogmatism and bears loose connection with Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. And this is precisely where the value of Deng's thought. Many of the policies Deng has introduced are just the opposite to Mao Zedong's. What Deng has called "to integrally and precisely understand and master the scientific basis of Mao Zedong Thought" may be summed up in one sentence: "To seek truth from facts, start from reality in all cases, and make theory go with practice." If this is the true meaning of Mao Zedong Thought, the countless successful politicians and entrepreneurs in China and abroad, now and in ancient times, could all be said to be possessing Mao Zedong Thought, whereas Mao Zedong himself was not a believer in Mao Zedong Thought. Pragmatic policy may not necessarily turn out to be successful, but being unpragmatic is bound to fail.

Deng's speech given in 1979 on the "perseverance of the four fundamental principles" is also included in Deng's selected works, yet it is not treated as one of the main points by official quarters. Perhaps Chinese official quarters believe that this slogan need not be emphasized any more. Refraining from emphasizing this point is precisely another example of the belief in seeking truth from facts by Deng and his supporters.

CSO: 4000/55

GOVERNMENT 'UNDECIDED' ON TAPPING LOCAL HONG KONG OPINION

HK140201 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Sep 83 p 10

[Article by Michael Chugani]

[Text] In a surprisingly candid move, the government has admitted it is still undecided over how to find out if any agreement reached on the future of Hong Kong will be acceptable to local people.

With a new round of Sino-British talks about to start, sources say the search for a formula to test local acceptability will soon become urgent.

Local consent is being treated by the British as an important factor of the overall question of Hong Kong's future.

Much has been made of Britain's firm stand that the solution must be acceptable to the people of Hong Kong. But little has so far been said on how this can be done.

In reply to an SCM POST question on the matter, the government confirmed that it has yet to decide how Hong Kong people will be consulted. The declared British position is that any agreement reached will have to be acceptable to China, the British Parliament and the people of Hong Kong.

Since Parliament must be consulted, the SCM POST asked if this meant local approval will similarly be sought through the Legislative Council which is the closest thing to Parliament in Hong Kong.

A spokesman gave a simple written reply: "It is too early to say how the acceptability to the people of Hong Kong of an agreement resulting from the talks will be determined."

Although the government's one-sentence answer did not give away any secrets on the sensitive Sino-British talks, observers said the reply was nevertheless telling. It indicated that approval through LegCo is by no means a foregone conclusion. It also dispels a local fear that has been growing for some time. Many interpret the British stand as simply meaning that local views will not be taken into account during the negotiations.

But the government's reply indicated this is not the case and that at some stage in the future Hong Kong people will be consulted if and when an agreement is reached.

Sources close to the talks stressed however that this does not necessarily mean Hong Kong people will have a veto over the eventual outcome of the talks.

In fact, any formula to test local acceptability may prove extremely sensitive, given the Chinese position that the Hong Kong issue is one between China and Britain.

One way of skirting round this is to let the British Parliament--which now has ultimate responsibility for Hong Kong--decide if a solution is acceptable locally.

"But this can only be done if it can be demonstrated convincingly that the solution is acceptable to Hong Kong," the source said. The source did not envisage any insurmountable hurdles in getting Parliament to approve an agreement reached by the two sides. "If it is acceptable here, then Parliament is no real problem."

The government is known to have other ideas on how to test local acceptability, but officials are keeping these close to their chests because of the extreme sensitivity surrounding the whole issue.

"We would like to keep our powder dry for now," the source said.

First priority, of course, is being given to securing an agreement. And given the unbending Chinese position, the British approach now appears to be extracting the minimum which is acceptable for confidence to remain in Hong Kong.

CSO: 4000/22

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

### BRIEFS

ALLEGED NUCLEAR TEST--Beijing, 8 Oct (AFP)--China today neither confirmed nor denied reports that it had just carried out another nuclear test. The Foreign Ministry Information Department said it had no comment to make on Washington reports that an underground nuclear explosion had taken place on Thursday, "probably" in northwestern China. If such a test took place, it would be the 26th underground Chinese test since Beijing exploded its first bomb 19 years ago and the first such test for seven years. [Excerpt] [OW080430 Hong Kong AFP in English 0410 GMT 8 Oct 83]

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CSO: 4000/25